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SHULTZ REAFFIRMS U.S. INTENTIONS TO KEEP SDI

LD292054 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 29 TASS -- Appearing on the NBC television's "Meet the Press" programme, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz reaffirmed once again that the Reagan administration does not intend to give up the "star wars" programme which envisages, in particular, the creation of strike space weapons, a new destabilizing type of armaments. The secretary of state expressed confidence that President Reagan would under no circumstances agree to abandon the "star wars" programme research work.

SOVIET 'STAR PEACE' PROPOSAL GAINS UN SUPPORT

LD271453 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 27 Sep 85

["Objective: Peaceful Cooperation in Outer Space" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes: The course of a general political debate at the current session of the U.N. General Assembly has confirmed the urgent nature of importance of the Soviet-sponsored proposal "On International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-militarization." Many delegations think highly of the "star peace" concept put forward by the Soviet Union to counter the ominous "star wars" plans. President Garcia Perez of Peru praised it on a noble move for peace, while U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the Soviet proposal deserved the closest attention.

The Soviet proposal offers vast opportunities to all countries, providing scope for their joint constructive efforts. Outer space is integral and there should be room for all states in its peaceful exploration, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said in his speech at the General Assembly session.

This means that space should not serve as a scene of military rivalry, which would make it a permanent source of mortal danger to humanity, but should serve the cause of promoting human progress and improving the conditions of life on earth.

The Soviet proposal defines the main avenues and principles of international cooperation in the studies and uses of space for peaceful purposes. It takes full account of the already accumulated potential that allows a large-scale exploration of space, while keeping it free from arms.

When submitting its proposal, the Soviet Union was guided by the high responsibility lying on it as one of the leaders in space exploration. The USSR, which has blazed the trail into space, has consistently pressed for international accords that would furnish a reliable barrier to extending the arms race to outer space.

The Soviet Union has served this goal also with practical activities. As is known, one way of militarizing outer space is that of developing anti-satellite weapons, and the United States is now doing this as a matter of priority. The USSR had taken a decision not to launch anti-satellite weapons in space as long as the United States followed suit, but Washington recently defied the interests of political and military stability and staged an ASAT test. It is also reported to be preparing more such tests in the near future.

The USSR believes that international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization could be pursued most effectively in the framework of a world space organization.

This would enable all countries to use the results of such cooperation on an equal footing and meet the interests of universal peace and progress.

OPPORTUNITIES STILL EXIST FOR ARMS CONTROL

LD292152 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 85

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] People are not losing hope that real results will be attained on the way toward limiting the arms race. The Soviet Union has put forward a broad program of specific proposals which aim to strengthen international security and remove the threat of war. For the time being, however, the United States is demonstratively rejecting any Soviet peace initiative. The United States answered our country's unilateral introduction of a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions by carrying out another nuclear explosion. In response to the USSR's proposal for peaceful cooperation in space under conditions of nonmilitarization, the United States carried out a combat test of the ASAT antisatellite system against a real target in space.

As of yet, nothing comforting can be said in regard to the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, either. We can start with the fact that the U.S. delegation arrived at the third round of negotiations without any fresh initiatives whatsoever, or even shifts in their position compared to the two previous rounds; it is known that these ended without results. It seems as if the United States is counting on carrying on an endless discussion in Geneva; it has even decided to build a house there for its delegation on the supposition, evidently, that the delegation will have to stay on in Geneva for many a long year.

Tactics such as these are well-known and we have no intention of playing along with the White House in this.

At one time Washington, using negotiations as a cover, was preparing to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe; now, however, it is preparing to implement President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, that is to say, the "star wars" plans. The White House boss himself confirmed this. Reagan expressed his opposition to any agreement that would ban the creation of space strike weapons. If this is the President's last word on this issue, the prospects for the whole world will be sober, the U.S. weekly, NEWSWEEK, thus wrote. Writing in the journal, the West German publicist Theor Sommer comments: Arms control will be the first victim of the Strategic Defense Initiative. The second victim will be the prospects for reducing tension and developing cooperation between two great powers. If the Geneva meeting ends in failure, an arms race will begin which is unlimited either in expenditure or in duration or in the danger it presents and a new cold war will break out, Sommer underlines. It is not often that one meets with such a sober evaluation of the events taking place in U.S. bourgeois publication. This indisputably reflects the alarm felt by the Western public over the bellicose space plans of the White House.

Meanwhile however, a wide-scale anti-Soviet campaign is being unleashed. One cannot but suspect this is a sort of propaganda preparation for an effort to wreck the forthcoming summit meeting. One of the leading roles in this propaganda spectacle has been asumed by Defense Secretary Weinberger. To judge by all events, he is against negotiations in general, for they do not enter into the Pentagon's pians. Speaking about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, Weinberger constantly expresses himself to be against any exaggerated expectations in regard to this dialogue. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, his behavior irritates even a number of Washington officials.

Weinberger, however, speaks with the blessing of the White House. In any case, a White House spokesman explained that the public statements by the Pentagon boss reflect the essence of his private conversations with the President.

Washington frequently has had the opportunity to convince itself that this sort of political huddling will bring the United States nothing. We are capable of responding to any challenge. But is it necessary to pursue the path of confrontation? This creates situations inwhich both sides will lose.

There is still time before the summit meeting; there are still opportunities to make it constructive and useful. The Soviet Union has the will to normalize relations with the United States, this was stated by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze when he spoke from the tribune of the UN General Assembly. The Soviet Union countered Washington's plans for "star wars" with a proposal for "star peace," a program of international cooperation in the peaceful use of space under conditions of its nonmilitarization. If this new Soviet initiative meets a positive response from the West, the international community will come closer to attaining the goals of the United Nations, which proclaimed 1986 the year of peace.

U.S. STAGES UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR EXPLOSION

LD272119 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 27 TASS -- The United States staged a new underground nuclear weapon test at the range in Nevada. It was officially announced that the yield of the blast was less than 20 kilotons. The ASSOCIATED PRESS notes that this was the 11th test to be conducted [word indistinct]. The agency stresses that the administration does not formally announce all nuclear tests. Observers note that the present nuclear test in Nevada is already the second to be officially announced in the United States after the Soviet Union's decision to stop unilaterally all nuclear blasts had entered into force on August 6.

NUCLEAR EXPLOSION HIGHLIGHTS U.S. ARMS POLICY

LD291513 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 29 Sep 85

["Washington: Words and Deeds" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 29 TASS -- TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes: The United States has staged another nuclear weapons test in Nevada. The 11th this year and the second after the Soviet Union unilaterally halted all its nuclear blasts on August 6.

Following one after another, the nuclear explosions in Nevada do not just shook [as received] the ground, they are a cause of increasing concern to international public opinion.

This is only natural: One needn't be an arms specialist to realize that nuclear testing is part of the effort to develop ever more destructive systems of nuclear weapons and that an end to such testing is in effect a key to limiting the practical possibilities of producing new types of nuclear bombs and warheads.

Although the Soviet moratorium has created real opportunities for practical moves to a general and complete ban on nuclear tests, the United States has continued pressing ahead with such testing.

This bears out visually that the Washington administration is bent on executing a policy of building up arms rather than curbing the arms race.

And the nuclear test is not the only evidence to support this conclusion. Take any aspect of the problem of disarmament and you'll see that Washington's line is the same in all areas.

It is banking on force and keen to get military superiority at any cost, by hook or by crook.

The examples, regrettably, are galore.

The USSR has suggested in the United Nations that international cooperation be pursued in the practical exploration of outer space, while keeping it free from arms. And the U.S. response has been to test an anti-satellite (ASAT) system, demonstrating a resolve to rev up preparations for "star wars".

The Soviet Union suspended the deployment of its medium-range systems way back on April 7, whereas the United States, having installed more than 200 Pershings and cruise missiles, in Western Europe, is still continuing to build up this group of first-strike arms.

It is especially alarming that all these provocative militarist activities are taking place at a time when another round of Soviet-American talks on the most important aspect of arms control has gone under way in Geneva, while the world looks forward to the upcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, hoping that it will help ease tensions and remove the war threat.

What are these activities conducted for?

Plainly, if in Washington, where they have been claiming publicly again and again that they want the Geneva summit meeting to be "constructive and positive", they really want to show a constructive approach to this meeting, those responsible for preparing for it ought to be involved not in sabre-rattling, but in real, businesslike constructive work towards solving pressing international problems on the sole possible basis of equality and equal security, the basis of genuine concern for fending off the war threat.

The U.S. President said in a recent televised interview that the Soviet Union's propaganda-making "intrigues" had made it wear a white hat, while leaving him with a black one. So Reagan recalled an old Hollywood trick whereby "you identify the villain by the color of the hat".

The President, who started his career in Hollywood, knows the tricks of the American movie business for sure.

But one really oughtn't compare the international affairs and problems that are central to the very destiny of human civilization today to a Hollywood movie show. And the international public does not at all want to be the apathetic viewer of such shows.

So if the U.S. Administration appears to be "the villain" in public eyes, this should be blamed not on anybody's "ill-intentioned propaganda-making" but on the aggressively hegemonistic policy of the American Administration itself, a policy vigorously opposed by the people pressing for peace and lesser international tension.

ASAT TEST INDICATIVE OF U.S. INTENTIONS

LD211736 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] On 13 September the Pentagon tested on antisatellite system ASAT. Viktor Sivakov supplies the details.

The testing confirmed that Washington views outer space as a potential theater of operations. It can lead to the deployment of a new class of very dangerous weapons, strike space weapons, moreover, because the recent experiment was not the last one. This year the Pentagon plans to test the ASAT system on low-orbit targets two more times. Then the testing stage will lead to the actual deployment of an antisatellite system. That is why it is necessary to explain its place in Washington's general strategy.

Operating from U.S. territory, ASAT systems can keep at gunpoint approximately a quarter of terrestrial orbits. What about the rest? Washington is discussing various versions of ASAT system deployment outside U.S. territory. Several exact addresses have been named. The ones in Asia are U.S. bases in Diego Garcia, the Philippines, Japan and islands in the Pacific -- in particular on Kwajalein atoll and Johnston Island. The United States shows special interest in launching-pads for space systems in the Indian Ocean. The lowest part of the orbits of most satellites goes above the region. There, satellites are most vulnerable for attacks; that's why the Pentagon is taking active steps to build new military bases in the Indian Ocean. U.S. warships operating in the Indian and Pacific oceans are being equipped with ASAT systems. The U.S. military network in Asia is being actively involved in the "star wars" program.

News analysts say that the ASAT system and the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative are akin in their technical characteristics. The American AVIATION WEEK & SPACE TECHNOLOGY says technology required by ASAT and the Strategic Defense Initiative is clearly similar. In other words, the Pentagon will use the current tests for building antimissile orbital stations. Such programs are not prompted by defense interests of the United States, as Washington claims; they show the intentions of the American command to deliver the first nuclear strike and guarantee the United States of America from retribution.

American Defense Under Secretary Ikle has said the use of antisatellite systems as an element of a first strike for destroying all or many key enemy satellites will considerably complicate a retaliatory strike. Thus both Pentagon's technical preparations and the first nuclear strike doctrine approved in the United States reveal the aggressive intentions of Washington. The administration is again obsessed with the adventurist quest of an absolute weapon which would give the United States decisive superiority in strategic armaments and let it impose its will on others.

It is indicative that the ASAT system is tested at a time when Soviet-American talks are held in Geneva. The Soviet side favors the prevention of the militarization of space. We feel that the beginning of an absolutely new stage of the arms race, the militarization of space, must be prevented. Moscow is calling for serious agreements on strategic armaments and space issues with the United States. The Soviet-American summit meeting is approaching, the Soviet Union is going to the meeting with a desire to do its utmost for disarmament because this is the only road to peace.

DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS CAN OPEN WAY TO ACCORD

PM181312 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 36, Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Gennadiy Stakh article: "Stereotype Prenuclear-Age Thinking. What's Blocking Progress on Issues of International Security"]

[Text] The recent major Soviet foreign policy actions were received by governments, political circles and the international public at large as a manifestation of a responsible and farsighted policy. The Soviet Union has again demonstrated the dynamism of its peaceable foreign policy, its resolve to do everything possible to avert the war danger and improve the international climate. On its proposal, the item "International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-Militarization" has been included in the agenda of the 40th Session of the UN General Assembly due to open on September 17.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that mankind faces the following choice: Either outer space will be yielding ever more tangible results for improving the conditions of the life of the peoples, or it will become a source of a new lethal danger. Quite obviously the only sensible option is to press for outer space to remain peaceful. This is what Moscow urges.

By its new initiative the Soviet Union has confirmed once again that it has no intention of putting arms into outer space, that it is against competition in the field of space arms, just as it is against competition in armaments in general. Our country counters the "star wars" plan with its peace plans for space. The new Soviet proposal envisages a programme of joint effort of states in the non-militarization of outer space, in its peaceful exploration with the object of satisfying the economic and social requirements of all nations.

The USSR is prepared generously to share its accomplishments in space science and technology. Joint exploration of outer space and joint utilization of outer space and joint utilization of the results of space studies in the interests of all is perfectly feasible provided all channels of militarizing near-earth space are effectively blocked. A programme of concrete proposals on this score has been submitted by the Soviet Union to the UN General Assembly in its draft "Main Directions and Principles of International Cooperation in the Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-Militarization."

In conditions of the non-militarization of space we propose to move on to a qualitatively new stage of international cooperation in its exploration and use. This opens up the possibility of using a huge research, technological and industrial potential for solving the global problems confronting mankind. Assistance to the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America is a task of special importance. The USSR hold that they should enter the space era together with all other countries as equal partners. Our country proposes that an international conference with the participation of states possessing a big space potential be convened not later than 1987 to study in its entirety the question of cooperation in the peaceful exploration and uses of outer space, in particular the question of setting up a world space organization. The world public has every right to expect that the UN General Assembly will adopt the relevant concrete decisions.

The problem of preventing the militarization of outer space constitutes one of the main directions of the Soviet peace offensive.

People the world over followed with keen interest the meeting of the foreign ministers of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada in Helsinki devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act on security and cooperation in Europe. Despite the disparity of views and positions that manifested itself during the discussion that meeting revealed common concern for the destiny of peace on the continent and our planet as a whole.

The lessons of the ten years of the Helsinki process show that in the nuclear and space era politics should be more responsible and realistic than ever before. That by concerted effort it is possible to find solutions to the most challenging international problems. That it is precisely on the road of detente set forth in the Final Act that a reliable peace and extensive cooperation among states can be achieved. That to safeguard European and world security it is necessary to end confrontation and take concrete steps towards disarmament and the building of confidence.

The Soviet Union confirmed once again in Helsinki its unswerving fidelity to the principles and provisions of the Final Act.

Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts was received with hope at the meeting in Helsinki. This courageous decision by the Soviet leadership is new evidence of the consistency of the USSR's efforts to eliminate the nuclear menace.

Calling for a revival of detente, the USSR views it as a necessary transitional stage to reliable security for all. That time will come when the world is freed from the burden of armaments. It is with this credo that the Soviet Union went to the talks in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm. At all these forums we have made realistic proposals designed to drastically lessen the risk of an armed clash, subsequently to eliminate the nuclear threat completely and to strengthen security in Europe and the world in general. As we see it, the Soviet proposals offer a chance of finding a satisfactory solution to the problems that are being discussed at all these forums on the only possible basis -- the basis of equality and equal security.

Take, for instance, the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Whether we succeed in preventing outer space being turned into a sphere of military rivalry or whether, on the contrary, mankind will come perilously close to the fateful line of a nuclear holocaust depends on the outcome of these talks. Such is the choice today. The USSR has come to Geneva with the firm intention of reaching an honest, mutually acceptable accord on all the three aspects of the talks. As to the key issue — that of preventing an arms race in outer space — the USSR has proposed banning the entire category of space strike weapons. It is necessary to reach agreement on the prohibition (at the stage of research) of their development, testing and deployment, and on the destruction of such types of armaments already existing, i.e., anti-satellite systems. At the same time, the USSR has proposed reaching agreement on a considerable reduction of strategic arms (in terms both of delivery vehicles and the number of warheads they carry).

The USSR has made far-reaching proposals in the field of medium-range arms in Europe as well: along with the withdrawal of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles from European countries to reduce the analogous Soviet missiles in the European zone to such a level that by number of warheads they would be equivalent to the respective armaments of Britain and France. In this way the confrontation between the United States and the USSR in these armaments would really be reduced to nil. The Soviet Union has confirmed its readiness to reach agreement also on such a radical step as ridding Europe entirely of both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms.

In short, Moscow is doing everything possible to promote the success of the talks.

We have proposed introducing a moratorium on nuclear and space arms for the entire period of the talks. Besides, since April the USSR has stopped the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other measures taken in response to the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The set of Soviet proposals unquestionably creates a good basis for productive work in Geneva. Why, then, is there no real progress after two rounds of the talks? The U.S. position is the impediment. Contrary to the Soviet-American accord of January 8 on the subject and aims of the talks, Washington evades discussion of questions concerning space strike weapons, thus showing its reluctance to take measures to limit and reduce nuclear arms as well.

Without prevention of the militarization of outer space it is impossible to move on to a serious reduction of nuclear arms, this being determined by objective military, technological and political factors. Neither has Washington made any serious proposals at the talks on the two other questions under discussion -- strategic arms and medium-range weapons. It is not difficult to guess why. The U.S. does not want to create obstacles for itself in carrying out the "star wars" and other programmes of accelerating nuclear arms buildup. As to the Geneva talks, judging by everything, the very fact of their being held is enough for the United States; the attainment of concrete results is not included in its plans....

The White House has reduced to naught the work of the Disarmament Conference in Geneva. Contrary to the decision of the 39th UN General Assembly, adopted by an absolute majority vote on the USSR's initiative, on the drafting at the conference of measures to prevent an arms race in outer space, the U.S. has blocked the holding of talks.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have submitted to the conference detailed proposals on the coordination of urgent measures to avert nuclear war, on drafting a stage-by-stage programme of nuclear disarmament and a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Non-aligned and neutral countries demand the working out of practical measures along these directions. And what is the stand taken by the U.S.? When answering questions put by a TASS correspondent Mikhail Gorbachev noted that at the Disarmament Conference "the United States and other Western countries have been sabotaging the conduct of such talks for a long time." Washington is also obstructing the drafting of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons, although certain progress has been achieved here on the basis of proposals made by the USSR and a number of other countries.

The Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been deadlocked for some time. Here, too, the reason is the reluctance of the United States and some other NATO countries to reach agreement, to reciprocate the constructive steps taken by socialist states. The proposal submitted by the USSR and its allies in February is on the negotiating table in Vienna. It is proposed within the period of one year to reduce the Soviet and U.S. ground forces in that area by 20,000 and 13,000 men respectively. After that, all the states party to the agreement would refrain for two years from increasing the level of their armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Provision is made for adequate verification measures, including the creation by each side -- for the duration of the troop-reduction withdrawal -- of three or four observation posts at the points through which the troops would be withdrawn. These initial reductions are to be followed by talks on the establishment of equal and lower collective levels for the armed forces of both alliances in that area.

In the opinion of the USSR more dynamic progress is needed at the Stockholm conference as well. The time has come for practical accords on large-scale mutually and complementary confidence-building measures in both the political and military fields.

The socialist countries have submitted balanced and constructive proposals on this matter. Like the proposals of non-aligned and neutral countries, they offer good possibilities for the success of this forum. The question of the non-use of military force in relations between states, raised by socialist countries, has become the central issue at the conference. Proceeding from the entire experience of struggle for the implementation of this fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter, the socialist countries proposed that it be put on record in more detailed form, made more concrete as applied to present-day conditions.

The proposals of the USSR and other socialist countries on limiting the scale of military exercises in Europe, on notification of large-scale land, air and naval exercises and also on major troop movements and transfers demonstrate their readiness to reach agreement on mutually acceptable military confidence-building measures going much farther than those envisaged by the Final Act.

Meanwhile the U.S. and NATO are trying to get the forum in Stockholm to adopt measures in the military sphere that would leave intact the entire U.S. military potential on its territory and the sea spaces adjoining Europe and provide them with intelligence information on the Soviet Union's military potential. One cannot seriously expect the USSR and its allies to agree to measures that have nothing to do with confidence-building and can only damage their security.

The world community expects that substantial accords will be reached at the talks in Geneva, Vienna and Stockholm, accords capable of barring the arms race from outer space, stopping it on earth, increasing trust, strengthening the security of all.

It is necessary to discard the steroetype thinking typical of the pre-nuclear age and overcome the urge to acquire instant but transient advantages at the expense of the security of others. It is necessary to give up attempts to impose acceptable solutions on negotiating partners, to outwit the other side and to conduct talks with the sole object of never reaching agreement. It is time for the West to start looking for mutually acceptable, honest solutions.

MBFR TALKS REOPEN WITH ADDRESSES BY DELEGATES

ID261118 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Vienna, September 26 TASS -- The delegations to talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and related measures in central Europe opened another round of the negotiations here today with a full-scale meeting.

It was addressed by S. Przygodzki, leader of the Polish delegation, on behalf of the Warsaw Treaty states and by L. de Mortel, head of the Dutch delegation, on behalf of the NATO states.

TASS Correction

The following correction to the preceding item was supplied by Moscow TASS in English on 26 September at 1326 GMT: First paragraph, line two reads: ... armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened... (deleting "and related measures").

REAGAN-SHEVARDNADZE WHITE HOUSE TALKS REPORTED

Television Announcement

LD271834 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report]

[Text] A meeting has been held in Washington between Comrade Shevardnadze and U.S. President Reagan. Over to our correspondent Vladimir Dunayev.

[Dunayev, seated at desk with backdrop of White House behind] Seven weeks remain before the Soviet-American summit meeting. This is not long, but nevertheless there is still time, time to do quite a lot to ensure that the meeting in Geneva is constructive and useful -- if, of course, will is shown from both sides. [video shows car drawing up to entrance of building, Shevardnadze exiting and being met by Shultz; closeup of Shevardnadze seated with Reagan seated next to him in discussion; camera zooms in on Reagan; pan shot of room shows unidentified persons]

Not by accident, this is a stormy, wet day in Washington. Observers and reporters -- and not only American ones -- gathered at the White House where a conversation was held between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

It is too early to judge the nature of the current talks, but this is what should be noted. Our country is counting on an honest, unbiased dialogue at the Soviet-American summit meeting, and on a discussion of realistic problems; the approach must be a complex one, including the nonmilitarization of outer space.

The scenario for the November meeting is being determined to a considerable extent even now, by events which are happening today. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the American TIME magazine: Our country's activities and our foreign political actions can be seen by all, and it is not by chance that the mood of the American people has been changing noticeably of late. Before, many people believed -- and were convinced of this -- that the United States was lagging behind the Soviet Union in the military aspect. Now, one has only to read and listen to the American people to hear that Washington is considerably behind Moscow in its desire to achieve a lasting peace, to achieve detente and accord. And it is a pretty hard thing to ignore the mood within one's own country.

These were the thoughts today when we were filming in the White House Oval Office where the conversation is being held between our foreign minister and the American President.

Talks 'Important, Useful'

LD271913 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 27 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Eduard Shevardnadze was received today by President Ronald Reagan of the United States and had a conversation with him.

He conveyed to the President a message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev outlining his concrete considerations and proposals in connection with the Soviet-American summit meeting planned for November this year in Geneva. These considerations concern first of all questions that are the subject of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. It was agreed that the exchange of views on these and other questions in preparation for the summit meeting will be continued.

Both sides regard the conversation as important and useful.

Present at the conversation from the Soviet side were First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and the USSR Ambassador in the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin; from the American side -- Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, head of the White House staff Donald Regan and Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Robert McFarlane.

President Reagan held a luncheon in Shevardnadze's honour.

TASS Correction

Moscow TASS in English at 1024 GMT on 27 September carries a "corrected version" of the preceding item, amending it as follows:

Paragraph four, only line, reads: ...as important and mutually beneficial. (changing "useful" to "mutually beneficial")

'Businesslike' Meeting

LD272041 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A meeting took place in Washington on 27 September between Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, and U.S. President Reagan.

The conversation, which was businesslike [delovoy] in nature, is another step in preparation for the Soviet-American summit meeting which is to take place in November in Geneva.

Lomeyko Press Conference Remarks

LD272321 Moscow TASS in English 2314 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 28 TASS -- A press conference was held in the National Press Club Friday [27 September] in connection with a meeting between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and President Reagan of the United States. Speaking at the press conference, the member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Vladimir Lomeyko said that during the meeting a message of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev had been handed over to the President. The message sets forth concrete ideas and proposals in connection with the coming summit meeting due to be held in Geneva next November. These ideas deal, in the first place, with the questions discussed at the Geneva talks.

It was stressed at the press conference that the conversation held with the President was undoubtedly important and mutually useful. The Soviet representative pointed out that the exchange of views on those and other questions as part of preparations for the summit meeting would be continued.

Vladimir Lomeyko answered numerous questions of American and foreign journalists. Specifically, in answer to a question about the Soviet "star peace" concept he recalled that Eduard Shevardnadze, when speaking at the U.N., drew the attention of participants in the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly to the new Soviet proposal -- on international cooperation in peaceful use of outer space in conditions of its non-militarization.

We propose not to launch weapns into space, but to conduct peaceful space research which would be beneficial to mankind in general, including the countries which at the moment do not possess the needed potential for such reserach, V. Lomeyko stressed. It is for this purpose that the Soviet Union suggested that a world space organization be set up and that a world space conference be held no later than in 1987, he pointed out. Space which belongs to all should remain peaceful. This is the essence of the Soviet concept of star peace, it was underlined at the press conference.

Meeting With Shultz

LD280326 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0245 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 28 Sep (TASS) -- Another meeting of E. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz took place here.

They continued their exchange of opinions on the issues discussed during talks between the Soviet minister and the U.S. President in connection with the forthcoming meeting of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

Along with a wide range of issues concerning limiting and reducing armaments, a number of regional problems were touched upon in the conversation.

Some issues of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States were also discussed, with an eye to their possible resolution as a matter of preparation for the Soviet-American summit.

Shevardnadze Leaves Washington

LD282154 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, who headed the USSR delegation at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, has left Washington for Moscow.

Solomentsev Welcome in Moscow

LD291243 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze, of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, who headed the USSR delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, returned to Moscow today from Washington.

At the airport he was met by Solomentsev, member of the Politburo and chairman of the People's Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD292156 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 Sep 85

[From the "International Panorama" program; video report by V. Zorin and V. Lobachenko]

[Excerpts] [Zorin] The 40th jubilee session of the UN General Assembly has started its work in New York. The plenipotentiaries of 150 states have gathered here to discuss questions in whose solution hundreds of millions living on our planet are vitally interested.

It has evidently seemed advantageous to some people to put the myth of the UN's inefficacy and its uselessness into circulation in the last few years. However, the very fact that the 40th annual UN General Assembly session is now taking place here, that for 40 years the peoples have succeeded, despite the lurking dangers, in avoiding the tragedy of a world war, testifies to the stupidity of that myth, the more so as the United Nations is playing a great role in the cause of the preservation of peace.

And one more circumstance which refutes that myth which is extremely harmful but which is, evidently, needed by someone: When I had occasion to attend a UN General Assembly session for the first time, slightly over 50 flags of UN member states were flapping on these flagstaffs. There are already 150 of these flags today. Dozens of new states, which have achieved independence and have thrown off the colonial yoke and who have considered it necessary to join the United Nations, have appeared on the world's political map. No one seeks to become a member of a useless organization.

If today, in this building, located directly opposite UN headquarters, the American representative to this organization does not hide his irritation and dissatisfaction over the state of affairs at the UN, it is, first of all, because the times have long passed when the notorious American voting machine operated there.

Today Washington finds itself in ever greater isolation. This is a real fact and one of no small significance for the international situation. Indeed, it became obvious during the first days of the work of the present General Assembly session: The address by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, which was widely advertised on the eve of its delivery, was given a more than cold welcome. It was assessed as nonconstructive, full of empty statements, and devoid of any concrete proposals or ideas aimed at improving the international situation. The address by Comrade Shevardnadze, head of the Soviet delegation, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, became the General Assembly session's central event, which attracted universal attention. Without exaggeration, it can be said that his statement to the effect that, to counter the sinister "star wars" plans, the USSR is putting before the international community a concept of "star peace, predetermines to no small extent the entire course of the discussion of the most acute contemporary problems now taking place in the UN General Assembly. [video shows UN General Assembly session in progress, Shevardnadze approaching podium]

[Lobachenko] The news conference of the Soviet delegation at the UN Headquarters in New York, which had a record attendance, showed with what attention and interest Comrade Shevardnadze's address at the session and the new Soviet proposals he set forth were met. It was stressed at the news conference that the present 40th UN General Assembly session must call for the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space and advocate the establishment of a worldwide space organization in conditions of nonmilitarization of space. [video shows four Soviet officials addressing journalists at news conference]

[Zorin] During the Soviet foreign minister's stay in New York a series of important meetings and conversations took place with the heads of delegations of a number of states. The meeting with representatives of the socialist countries took place in a comradely atmosphere. The conversations with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, with Japanese Foreign Minister Abe, with Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, and with other statesmen were devoted to key questions of world politics. [video shows Shevardnadze shaking hands and embracing dignitaries; Shevardnadze seated next to Shultz, shaking hands with Abe, then talking across a table with Andreotti]

[Lobachenko] The 40th anniversary of the United Nations was marked by a special jubilee meeting of the Security Council. This was the 2,608th meeting of one of the most important UN organs, the one in which the UN Charter places the main responsibility for maintaining peace and security. In his address at the jubilee meeting, Comrade Shevardnadze called for the Council's effectiveness to be raised as well as a strengthening of the UN role in building a new world. Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze noted the present development of the arms race and its transfer to space, both of which are dangerous for mankind's existence. Since 6 August, from Hiroshima day, the Soviet Union has unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions. Comrade Shevardnadze appealed to the Council's nuclear power representatives and, in the first place, to the United States, to weigh this Soviet initiative again and in all seriousness, and to follow our example.

[Begin Shevardnadze video recording] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of our party's Central Committee stresses: All people wish to live; no one wishes to perish. For this reason, one needs to display political courage and halt the menacing process that is under way. One needs to halt the arms race and get down to disarmament and a normalization of relations. [end video recording] [Video shows Perez de Cuellar addressing the Security Council meeting, switches to Shevardnadze seated next to him, making his address, switches to Shultz listening attentively; switches to long shot of Shevardnadze]

[Zorin] The Washington White House, the resident of the U.S. President -- a meeting took place here on 27 September between Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze and Ronald Reagan. During the conversation, a message from Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, setting out his concrete considerations and proposals in connection with the Soviet-American summit meeting which is to be held in Geneva, was passed on to the President. These proposals concern first of all questions of nuclear and space armaments. [video shows black limousine arriving at White House, with Shultz coming out of the door to greet Shevardnadze; people standing in the rain with umbrellas; Shevardnadze and Reagan seated on chairs near fireplace, talking]

[Lobachenko] Comrade Shevardnadze's address at the UN General Assembly and at the UN Security Council jubilee session, his meetings and conversations in New York and Washington, have met with a wide response here, both among the American public and at UN headquarters in New York. During all these past 40 years, our country has been and remains faithful to the letter and spirit of the UN Charter. The Soviet Union has been and is doing everything possible to maintain international peace and security and the new Soviet peace proposals at the 40th UN General Assembly session are a true confirmation of that.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD291756 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 29 Sep 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov, IZVESTIYA first deputy editor in chief; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-Union Radio Commentator]

UN General Assembly

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades! The 40th session of the UN General Assembly has already been in session for a week. Approximately 60 heads of state and nearly 160 foreign affairs ministers are taking part. The general political discussion has been in progress for a week and it is already possible to draw the first conclusions about the attitudes of the international community, its concerns, and its desires. It certainly does not look on unconcernedly as the international situation becomes more complicated and as new directions more dangerous than previous ones appear in the arms race. This is probably why one can trace a tendency towards justifying their governments' militarist preparations in the speeches of some Western delegates. In particular, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, taking into consideration the feeling of the international community, tried to portray the U.S. position in an advantageous light. He did not, however, reply to the Soviet proposal on stopping all nuclear explosions and he praised the Reagan "star wars" program. These praises were badly out of tune against the background of what was being said by the majority of delegates, including delegates from countries which regard themselves as part of the so-called Western Christian world. Brazilian President Sarney stressed the vital necessity of armaments not being taken into space, and of space around the earth remaining, as before, a symbol of peace. Space must only be used for peaceful purposes and for the well-being of the whole of mankind. These words were spoken by Vayrynen, Finland's minister of foreign affairs. Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Bodstrom said this: Open space is the common possession of mankind. That it be used peacefully is of enormous importance for all states. The demand that the threat of nuclear war be prevented is pressing and virtually universal. The speech by Comrade Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, was a major event at the session. The world's press noted that he put forward the Soviet concept of "star peace" as a counterbalance to the American "star wars" program.

'Star Peace 'Program

[Beglov] Yes, most of the world's newspapers this week have carried prominently the headline: "Star peace" instead of "star wars." That is how the international public and the world's press, in particular, reacted to the fact that the Soviet Union put forward at the 40th session of the UN General Assembly a program of international cooperation on the peaceful mastery of outer space, viewing it as a counterweight to the military threat to the space around the earth in connection with Reagan's so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. The only exception, perhaps, is the first reaction by U.S. official circles to the Soviet "star peace" concept. In reply to a question about the Washington administration's attitude to the Soviet program, a White House spokesman declined to give a direct reply on the grounds that he supposedly could not see any link between the Soviet concept and the Strategic Defense Initiative. But really, the direct link between them is obvious for the very reason that the two plans, the two ideas, or the two concepts are directed toward totally opposite goals so that the world rejects "star wars," and sees the only reasonable alternative in the Soviet Union's proposals.

Two weeks ago I had occasion to be in the United States and take part in discussion of the whole disarmament topic. It has to be said that quite serious worries showed through in what the Americans, with whom I spoke, had to say over the fact that the advertising fuss surrounding the SDI plan -- that is to say Reagan's plan -- has created a whole range of temptations for industrialists, scientists, and engineers, whetting their appetites, among other things, in light of Reagan's promises to spend huge sums of state money on advanced technology intended for military use. It has to be said that at the same time a very large number of U.S. scientists, approximately 1,000 from 39 of the country's universities, have spoken out categorically against the Strategic Defense Initiative and against the plans for the militarization of space.

This fact in itself indicates that there is confrontation in the United States between supporters and opponents of the "star wars" plans, and hence the new attempts by the Reagan administration to try to drown, as it were, the voice of common sense. The U.S. Administration is resorting to new devices in its propaganda for the defense initiative plans. In particular, it emphasizes the idea that this initiative should receive its passport for life if only because the Soviet Union objects to it, and that it is allegedly a model of new thinking in the nuclear age because it sets up a concept of defense against a nuclear strike, instead of one based on means of attacking and means of destroying people.

It seems to me that it is impossible to describe as an honest method an attempt to depict the space problem -- as the Reagan administration now is trying to do -- as an object of some kind of political struggle exclusively between the Soviet Union and the United States. In fact, the majority of countries, the majority of members of the international community, increasingly are recognizing that it is the whole of mankind that is facing the trap; a trap in many ways similar to the one that it did not manage to avoid little more than 40 years ago. Let us remember that the discovery of atomic energy was just as alluring, first and foremost, as a means of ensuring unprecedented peaceful progress by mankind. But as things turned out, it has been placed in the service of mass destruction under the pretext of saving mankind, when the cause of saving mankind had in fact already been decided on the battlefield with other means. Nevertheless, 40 years after the first atomic mass killing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, something not justified militarily, mankind is still searching for ways by which it can rid itself of the threat of universal nuclear carnage. Reagan's non-nuclear space alternative, unquote, is in fact the harnessing of new far-reaching discoveries of human reason for the purposes of war, from super computers to laser rays and electro-magnetic cannons. It is the beginning of a twist in the arms race that is qualitatively new and uncontrollable in its consequences. This is all taking place under conditions in which the states still do not know how to bring under their control once and for all the other force of destruction which has been set free. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative therefore is certainly not a model of new thinking in the nuclear age. It is merely a form of distorted thinking for evading the responsibility imposed by the nuclear age.

[Yefimov] Spartak Ivanovich, the "star wars" concept or the "star peace" concept affects everyone. Outer space is not, nor can it be, the property of any particular state, no matter how technically developed that state may be. Our planet is a tiny little island in what we call space. Life on earth depends upon space, and space must belong to the whole of mankind. It must serve only the good of mankind. When Yuriy Gagarin flew around our planet for the first time, he exclaimed: Our globe is very small. Yes, it is very small, and it would be easy to do it irreparable damage.

I would like to draw the attention of our listeners to the basic principles of our concept of a "star peace." What does it consist of? First, "star peace" means the nonmilitarization of space. In other words, it is the refection by all countries of the creation, testing, and deployment of strike weapons in space. Such a rejection would create conditions for peaceful research and exploration in space, and for uniting the efforts of the whole of mankind in this field. This of cource would be a powerful incentive for the development of science and technology. We still do not know all the possibilities of open space. But, there is no doubt that the resources of the heavenly bodies and the sun's energy would be able to be used in the long term for the good of all peoples, for the solution of global problems, and for the creation of orbital factories for the production of super new materials under conditions of weightlessness and in a vacuum.

Second, "star peace" would open for all countries the possibility of carrying out basic wide-scale scientific space research, of launching interplanetary spaceships and expeditions for doing so, of using the results of this research in medicine, material studies, and creating new crystals, and so on, and of creating new space technology, new orbital stations, and new spaceships. Third, "star peace" means the strict and complete observance of treaties and agreements that were concluded earlier. This means observance of the principles of equal rights and respect for the sovereignty of states; the nonuse of force and the threat of force. Fourth, "star peace" presupposes the creation of a world space organization, within the framework of which all states would be able to operate together. And finally, "star peace," or more precisely its commencement, also means holding a representative international conference to create a world space organization. That, in brief, is our concept of "star peace."

Reagan's Goals

In recent days the American press indeed has been noting that the Russians -- I am quoting the words of the American NEWSDAY newspaper -- both here in the United States and in Europe are winning the propaganda battle. The Americans are sounding the alarm, that something similar might happen during the summit meeting in Geneva, too. But of course it is not a question of propaganda. As the Americans themselves once admitted, the propaganda might be worse than the policies being carried out. It might be in no way inferior to them, but it cannot be better than the policy itself. As the same NEWSDAY writes, it is not fortuitous that some administration officials feel that the White House should put forward its own initiatives and show flexibility. That is sound thinking. No propaganda, not even in its most sophisticated form, is always capable of making out that black is white and of serving up "star wars" as something good. In this connection, the report by the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress is indicative. This office is a very serious department. It exists in order to suggest, recommend, and advise members of both houses; to give advice about the consequences that might flow from the various arms systems upon which the Pentagon is insisting and which it is introducing.

So, the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee asked a commission of experts where implementation of the "star wars" program, that is, the creation of space strike weapons, is leading, or rather, could lead. Their report was published this week. Although the document is written evasively, with emphasis on its impartiality, its conclusions as the British GUARDIAN newspaper noted, will pour oil on the debate about the real value of Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, that is, "star wars." What are the conclusions?

The ultimate goal of this Reagan program, they write, can be achieved only under two conditions: first, tremendous success in the field of technology, about which the learned authors of the report themselves have their doubts; and, just listen, a significant degree of cooperation on the part of the Soviet Union. Just imagine! The Soviet Union, according to this logic, should cooperate, and significantly at that, so that the United States can attain strategic superiority over us! It is a chimera, without doubt.

In his recent interview with the U.S. magazine TIME, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev expressed the Soviet point of view fairly precisely. Unless there is a ban on the militarization of outer space, unless the arms race in space is averted, then there will be nothing at all. That is our firm position. It is based on our extremely responsible assessment, taking into account both our own interests and those of the United States.

Here is another conclusion. Even if the impossible is conceded -- and it proves possible to create some kind of antimissile defense -- then the space shield will nonetheless not provide a defense for Americans against inevitable retribution.

More than that, the report concludes, realization of Reagan's program is fraught with the danger of intensifying the arms race and it could sharply alter strategic stability. This, I quote the report, creates risky consequences in the face of uncertainty. It is written mildly and tactfully. But the main meaning is clear. Reagan's program is leading to anything but good.

Why is it that conservative groups in official Washington, and indeed the entire U.S. military-industrial complex, are so keen on the "star wars" program? They of course want military superiority over us, that is their ultimate goal. But they evidently also have a minimum goal: to frustrate the Soviet-U.S. arms control talks, and to incite the arms race to an even greater extent.

Gorbachev Visit to France

[Sobolev] I would like to return to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly. Setting forth the principles of Soviet foreign policy, the USSR foreign minister noted that in our dealings with other states we invariably give priority to seeking ways of lowering international tension and averting military danger. Important in this context is Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to France. This visit was welcomed, in a special statement, by the French Communist Party Politburo. It stressed that in the conditions of the tense international situation, the visit, I quote, gives us a chance toward detente, the security of both countries, and the strengthening of peace in Europe and the whold world. The French have noticed that France is the first capitalist country that Comrade Gorbachev will visit. [as heard] They see in this recognition of the role of Soviet-French relations in Europe and the entire world. They also recall that it was precisely our two countries that gave a start to the detente process. It was the French definition of this process, the word detente, that was then accepted in the West as a general term to describe the period in the history of international relations that began at that time. It is true that now they avoid using the term in many Western capitals, but detente, however it is called, is an objective necessity, and for that reason it remains alive even in these years when another word, confrontation, has come into use.

The world public, not least the Europeans, including the French, are against confrontation and for an improvement in the international situation. For this, a political dialogue -- the idea of which, as we see, is supported both in Moscow and Paris -- is needed. Our country aims to develop and improve relations with France, and hopes that Comrade Gorbachev's visit will yield precisely these results can now be heard all over France.

[Beglov] It must be said that this visit and its results will be closely followed both in Europe and in other parts of the world. It is interesting that when the series of foreign ministers meetings began at the 40th session of the General Assembly, an observer on the major Japanese newspaper ASAHI noted that the bilateral meetings the Soviet minister had with Western ministers showed that the question of restoring detente is not just in the air; but that everyone understands that detente must be restored and deepened starting above all from strengthening of bilateral relations between the socialist and capitalist countries. And now, the attention of the world public is drawn to Comrade Gorbachev's forthcoming visit to France, particularly from the point of view of what extra impetus the visit, its results, and the new stage in Soviet-French cooperation, will give to the further development of the cause of restoring and strengthening detente in Europe and throughout the world.

Central American Conflict

[Sobolev] Well, it is well-known that an improvement in the international situation depends largely on the settlement of the numerous regional conflicts. The USSR foreign minister noted in his speech to the UN that a political platform for the just settlement of all, or almost all, the current regional conflicts already exists or is at the working-out stage. For Central America, this is the peace document worked out by the Contadora Group. It is not yet being put into practice because the United States is impeding the Contadora process in every way. THE WASHINGTON POST recently published a secret document of the U.S. National Security Council, which includes the top men in the administration. This document shows that while publicly supporting the Contadora Group, Washington politicians, together with their proteges, are trying to emasculate its work, for the Contadora Group rejects the U.S. diktat in Central American affairs. Another official document of the U.S. Administration, written in the State Department, was recently published. It is called, not unpretentiously, "Washington's Point of View." So what is this point of view? I quote: The failure of the Contadora Group is preferable to any undesirable agreement. The United States affirms this point of view not only by diplomatic means but also by seeking an escalation of Central American conflicts, above all on both borders of Nicaragua, with Honduras and Costa Rica.

U.S. advisers organize provocations with the aim of internationalizing the conflict, and the U.S. hirelings, the Somozists, receive reinforcements of men, new means, and arms. Despite all these efforts by the United States, the Contadora process, which expresses the will of practically all of Latin America and beyond, continues. As the president of Mexico, one of the countries participating in the Contadora Group, reported at a recent conference in which representatives of the Central American countries took part, it has been possible to achieve the agreement of the interested states on 93 out of 100 points in the Contadora peace proposals. A decision was made to start on 7 October a conference of authorized representatives, limited to 45 days, during which such issues as arms limitation and reduction, mechanisms for observing and implementing agreements in security policy, and the question of military maneuvres, be discussed and resolved. We believe, said the Mexican president, in the possibility of solving Central American problems by peaceful means.

South Africa

It must be said that in the general political discussion at the United Nations, almost all of the speakers condemned the Republic of South Africa, both because of apartheid and because of its attack on Angola. This, I should point out, is the 14th aggressive operation by the racists since 1975 when Angola achieved independence.

[Yefimov] They invaded precisely those districts of Angola in which bands belonging to Savimbi's dissenting group still exist. They invaded in order to save their placeman, a man to whom they send equipment, whose bandits they train and finance. These bandits were on the brink of total defeat because the lawful Government of Angola recently carried out successfully a purge of these bands from their country. The government troops had gotten literally as far as Savimbi's lair. It was just at that moment the South African troops intervened in order to save their placeman. If anyone had any illusions in regard to the true political face of the dissenting group, or rather the dissenting band called the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, now the true political face of this dissenter, this bandit, arouses no doubts in Africa, in southern Africa, or beyond the borders of that continent.

Human Rights

[Sobolev] Continuing our review, I would like to note that the theme of human rights in the bourgeois world remains, as previously, an acute and topical one. Thus, in Switzerland, women have only just finally managed to win some concessions on electoral rights from their countrymen of the strong sex -- well, not in all cantons. The struggle for equal rights continues. In the United States, the campaign in defense of Leonard Peltier, the fighter for Indian rights who is serving a life sentence in prison on a trumped-up charge, is gaining fresh force in view of a new hearing on his case.

Soviet-Western Systems Compared

[Yefimov] Well, this is what is indicative. In the West, television viewers, radio listeners, and readers are continually instilled with the idea that the West allegedly has a monopoly on democracy and on an attractive way of life. In this respect they are approaching us with their own narrow standards. What if we were to approach, say, the British or the American way of life and their rights with our own standards? The very same concepts, for example such things as democracy, freedom, participation in management, trade union rights, all of these are filled, under differing social conditions, with content that is absolutely not equivalent. With full knowledge I can say that Western standards are too brief for us. Spartak Ivanovich has often been to trade union meetings in Britain and can confirm what I am about to say. A Soviet person going to a trade union meeting for the first time in Britain, for example, immediately comes up against a number of circumstances that are not within his consciousness. The range of issues discussed at the meeting is unusually narrow redundancies, contribution payments, payments for renting the premises where the meeting is taking place. I will explain. It is not allowed to hold meetings on the territory of enterprises and institutions. Class interests and barriers are precisely observed here. No reports from the administration on the work of the enterprise are heard at these meetings; the trade unions have no rights to these. They are not interested in how the preparation for opening an out-of-town camp for children is going, or in how the dispensary, works tour center, and the like are functioning. There is nothing like that. So there is nothing to talk about. No one reports on how funds for social provisions are being spent: Trade unions in the West are not in charge of this. Questions are not asked about the work of the works club; they don't have clubs either.

One could pose a multitude of such questions. Another example: When we speak of or compare town governments once again the concept is completely different and filled with quite different content. Under our conditions, the town soviet manages everything that we collectively possess in the town. The town soviet and only the town soviet is in charge of all the land. It allocates sectors for housing and enterprises in a way best for all inhabitants and not for a single private owner. It allocates housing. The schools, hospitals, cinemas, and parks belong to it and it runs them. Urban transportation belongs to it. It is truly the complete master of its territory. By our standards, this system is more democratic because all the vitally important issues of the town depend not on private owners, not on their caprices, as the magazine STERN wrote recently, but on individuals elected, and therefore accountable, to the electorate.

West's Economic Problems

[Sobolev] I would like to note that October is approaching, and with it, the end of the current and the beginning of the new fiscal year in the United States. The results of the year that is ending are already known: a $2 billion budget deficit and a deficit in foreign trade.

The latter deficit is not much smaller than the former. True, the money that foreigners invest in U.S. banks helps to amortize the consequences of both, but on the whole Americans, if one is to believe the latest polls, appraise the prospects for their country's economy with pessimism. As before, about 8 percent of the able-bodied population of the United States is out of work. Overall, as a report published in Paris shows, in the 24 countries of the Organization for Economic Development and Cooperation, that is, the main industrially-developed bourgeois states, the future should bring a further rise in unemployment, up to 31.5 million people in 1986. The ministers of finance and the bank managers of the biggest Western countries met in New York, as reported, in order to obtain officially a reduction in the dollar exchange rate and avert protectionist measures from the United States. Although the dollar exchange rate has gone down a bit, President Reagan has announced a new trade policy, including protectionist measures that will make exports of goods to that country more difficult for the U.S. trading partners. In the past year, Washington has introduced import restrictions on more than 200 kinds of goods. It is the developing countries that suffer from this most, as they are obliged to cut production because of these restrictions, and their unemployment is, as a rule, even higher than that in the industrial states. They are also deprived of a foreign currency income, which is needed to cancel their foreign debt. The developing countries continue to seek a common position in order to oppose pressure from creditors more successfully. Brazil and Venezuela have just worked out a joint plan for reviewing the conditions for payment of the foreign debt and for combatting excessive protectionism from industrial countries.

[Beglov] The most curious thing, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, is that President Reagan tried to pass off this urgent summons of finance ministers and bankers from the five Western countries to a conference in the United States as an inspiration on the part of his administration to avoid a trade war and to avoid protectionist measures by the United States. The whole thing is that, first, there is of course a trade war between competitors, between the United States and Japan, between the United States and the Western European countries, and it is being waged, as they say, to the death. The point is that President Reagan used this ruse, so to speak, as a means of shocking, or forcing, the other partners to look at the U.S. problem and help the United States out of this deadlock. He proposed this choice: either you help us, the Americans, put more goods into your markets -- hence the call for some rise in the exchange rates of some Western European currencies so that the dollar can be cheaper and, therefore, U.S. goods would be sold more easily to Western European markets -- or, if you do not help me to do this, I cannot cede [as heard] to pressure from my industrialists and my congressmen, who are insisting on protectionist measures, that is, on closing U.S. markets to the Japanese and Western Europeans.

Upon returning from this meeting, one of the Western European economists wrote: Reagan's ruse recalls the executioner's proposal to the condemned man that he decide at the last minute between the electric chair and the gallows, that is, they have not, of course, eased either the war or these contradictions as a result of this urgent, extraordinary conference, but have exposed them even more.

Relations With East Europe

[Sobolev] Speaking of international economic relations, one must touch upon events in the life of the socialist community. A routine session of the CEMA Executive Committee was held in Moscow. Measures for the further deepening of economic and scientific and technological cooperation were examined. A Soviet-Polish comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress for the forthcoming period was signed in Warsaw. One of the most important events was the friendly, working, visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kadar. It coincided with the 40th anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between our countries. Not very long ago it was the 40th anniversary of Soviet-Hungarian agreements on economic cooperation, which have helped us very much to cope with the consequences of the war.

In the years that have passed since then, the trade turnover between our countries risen from under R19 million to over R9 billion. The Soviet Union and Hungary, the Hungarian newspaper NEPSZABADSAG writes, will continue to actively promote the attainment of targets for socialist economic integration collectively mapped out at the economic summit conference of CEMA member countries. The Hungarian press, commenting on the results of the visit and the friendly meeting between Janos Kadar and Comrade Gorbachev, is noting the importance of further strengthening the cohesion and unity of action of Warsaw Treaty member states as one of the main factors of the successful struggle to preserve peace and get rid of the danger of war, which comes first and foremost from the most reactionary circles of U.S. imperialism.

On this, comrades, allow us to end the broadcast. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

GORBACHEV GREETS WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL

LD301024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent greetings to those taking part in the anniversary session of the WFTU General Council which opens in Moscow today. It is taking place on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the WFTU.

Born in the atmosphere of an upsurge in the world workers' movement, brought about by the rout of Hitlerite fascism and by the victorious ending of the World War II, the WFTU has covered a great and glorious path and has made an important contribution to the cause of the international rallying of the working people.

Today the WFTU is a major international body bringing together people of labor, the greetings stress; within its ranks trade unions operating under the conditions of different social systems cooperate on a class basis.

The organizations that belong to the WFTU consistently defend the rights of the working people; resolutely oppose imperialism, neocolonialism, and racialism, and the predatory policy of international monopolies; and struggle for peace, democracy, freedom, and social progress. In the socialist countries they play a growing role in social and political life, actively taking part in building and developing the new society, and carrying out great and many-sided work in the interests of the working people.

The continuing aggravation of the international situation is intensifying people's alarm regarding the fate of peace. The arms race, which has been unleashed by the most aggressive imperialist circles and by the military-industrial complex, not only has an adverse effect upon the position of people of labor but also places a question mark over the very future of mankind.

The interests of the working people are served by a different path: a return to detente and the use of human and material resources that are being absorbed by the arms race for the solution of acute social and economic problems -- the elimination of mass unemployment, economic backwardness, famine, illiteracy, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Success in the struggle to achieve these aims depends to a large extent upon the trade unions and the international working class as a whole.

The Soviet Union is resolutely in favor of this type of development. Our aim, Comrade Gorbachev points out, is a radical improvement in the international situation, the removal of the military danger, the end of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space, and the reduction of death-dealing nuclear arsenals up to their complete elimination.

I am confident that the Soviet trade unions that took part in the creation and development of the WFTU will continue to work actively in this representative international organization and will promote raising the effectiveness of its activity and the assertion of the idea of unified action in the world trade union movement. They will continue to stand firmly on positions of proletarian internationalism and to support the just struggle of their class brothers abroad. The source of the mighty strength of the trade union movement lies in the solidarity of the working people.

In conclusion, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished the WFTU new successes in its activity for the good of the working people, in the struggle for social progress, and for the cause of peace and friendship between the peoples.

ARBATOV VIEWS U.S. PUBLIC'S SUMMIT EXPECTATIONS

LD292014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] More and more Americans recognize the need for a radical improvement in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The scheduling on local television of an unusual 3-hour program by ABC television under the title "'45 to '85" has aroused considerable reaction among the American public. This program and the television debate which followed centered on Soviet-American relations over the 40 postwar years. As we see from the example of the past 40 years, said one of the American presenters, Peter Jennings, one must not underestimate the importance of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. The whole world is impatiently awaiting this meeting. Academician Georgiy Ardakyevich Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada, took part in the debate on ABC. In a conversation with a correspondent from Soviet television in New York, Arbatov said, in part:

[Begin recording] [Arbatov] What will an American make of this program? It was, of course, made by Americans for Americans, and American history could have been presented quite differently, but I think, all the same, indeed I am sure, that an American would be induced to think how dangerous is blind anticommunism and prejudice; how dangerous is such a fanatical belief in one's mission to exert influence everywhere and to be arbiter of the world's fate, and so on. But the concluding part was harshly discordant; where the organizers arranged a brief interview with Reagan and asked him what his present attitude was to his previous words describing the Soviet Union as an empire of evil. Suddenly he really let it rip: All Soviet leaders at every Congress spoke of the desire of Communists to rule the world; then, all at once he quoted Lenin, saying that as he knows, Lenin said the Soviet Union would first seize Europe, then Africa, then Latin America, then finish off the lot.

A debate then began about this, because the ironic thing about the situation is that 2 years ago -- one of those who discovered this, British journalist Alistair Cooke, was participating in the discussion -- it was discovered that these quotations, that one and similar quotations, are taken from a disgraceful book called "The Ten Commandments of Nikolay [as heard] Lenin," cooked up during the war by Goebbels, with the special purpose of creating discord between us and the Americans. This was written about 2 years ago, but nevertheless, the U.S. President continues to repeat this. I, of course, told the viewers the President of a great power, a nuclear power, in the nuclear age, is building his judgements about another state, another great nuclear state, about its policies and intentions, on the basis of forgeries cooked up by Nazi propaganda.

This disturbed a lot of people; I have had a lot of reactions to that. People rang me up and many also wrote to me here in America about their impressions of this program; I know the Americans were also very alarmed about this and I must say the American press has hushed up this scandalous story for 2 years now. Well, anyway, on the whole, I think that something got through to the Americans from this program, although I do not know if it will change anything.

[Unidentified Soviet correspondent] Are they expecting great results from this meeting?

[Arbatov] Well, you know, they do. There are expectations here; there is even a general line of U.S. propaganda trying to lower these expectations. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about this in his interview, which continues to be at the center of attention here. The public knows that the situation is tense, (?inflamed) and awaits the further development of political events. [End recording]

SHULTZ-ABE TALKS FAIL TO DEFUSE TENSION

LD272245 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, September 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports: The New York meeting of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his U.S. counterpart George Shultz has failed to defuse tension in the Japanese-American trading and economic relationship which is currently gripped by its deepest crisis for the post-war years.

The two men's conversation, according to the Japanese press, did not produce any practical results. Abe and Shultz limited themselves to declaring the need to maintain the system of free trade and overcome protectionism. So after their meeting the future of Japanese-American trading relations appears as bleak as before, said the newspaper TOKYO SHIMBUN.

These have become particularly strained of late as Japan's surplus in trade with the United States has continued to grow relentlessly and can reach an unprecedented 50 billion dollars before the year is out.

Keen to distract Shultz' attention from the problems of trade, Abe assured him that Japan is fully resolved to abide by its international commitments in the military field and to increase so-called official development aid which is most sent to regimes liked by the Washington administration. The Japanese foreign minister said, in particular, that in keeping with the Nakasone government's recently-unveiled five-year program for beefing up the country's "defense potential", Japanese military spending will be growing by at least 5.4 percent a year, that is faster than in the NATO countries.

U.S. 'DISPLEASED' WITH SOVIET-JAPANESE TIES

LD271534 Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- TASS political commentator Askold Biryukov writes: Hardly had the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Japan met in New York to discuss the possibilities of improving and constructively developing Soviet-Japanese relations when a thinly-veiled warning was made in Washington for Tokyo not to be in a hurry to improve relations with the USSR.

Commenting on the understanding reached in New York on an official visit to be paid to Tokyo by the Soviet foreign minister in late 1985 and early 1986, a high-ranking U.S. State Department official, who requested anonymity, said in effect, the Japanese news agency KYODO TSUSHIN reported, that any steps in that direction could be taken only on condition that they would lead to the resolution of the various problems which, he claimed, had been caused by Soviet conduct on the international scene.

Japan, the State Department official added, should make certain that any rapprochement with the USSR would contribute to world peace and stability.

Do not, however, rush to the conclusion that Washington strategy-makers have suddenly decided to launch peace-making efforts and search for effective ways of lessening international tensions that have flared up through their own fault. The State Department official's statement is rather the customary reaction of imperial Washington to moves by its "junior partner", which do not fit into the bounds of its policy of confrontation with the USSR on all azimuths. In Washington they are not at all rejoicing at the prospect of improvements in their Far Eastern ally's relations with a state they have got used to seeing as their main adversary.

Neither do they conceal their wish that Japan keep sailing in the wake of the U.S. strategy of upsetting the strategic equilibrium existing in Asian and the Pacific and gaining military superiority over the USSR. The Washington strategists do not seem to realize that the two sovereign states, the USSR and Japan, are entitled to build their relations in a way meeting their national interests and the interests of peace and security in the Far East, in Asia and in the world as a whole.

In Washington they are displeased that the understanding reached between the two sides in New York has been welcomed in Tokyo. It was hailed by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It was summed up as a step towards improving bilateral relations by the Japanese Foreign Ministry. There were positive comments also from the Japanese business community linking its hopes with possible improvements in Soviet-Japanese relations. As the newspaper YOMIURI said, the Japanese people welcome dialogue with their neighbour. Washington, however, is trying, even before the dialogue has got under way, to put such barriers around it as would doom it to barrenness in advance.

The Japanese newspaper ASAHI said in an editorial urging improvements in the international climate that if international relations were put on the basis of detente, Japanese-Soviet relations sould also make headway. But the improvement of these relations itself, the paper said, could also give an impetus to detente. Japanese diplomacy, it said, should take a constructive approach to getting Japanese-Soviet relations out of the deadlock if it wanted to play an active role in world diplomacy. It is for taking such a constructive approach, for filling Soviet-Japanese relations with concrete contents which would benefit the people of the USSR and Japan that the Soviet Union stands for.

U.S. BATTLESHIP'S ROUTE DRAWS ANTINUCLEAR PROTESTS

LD272126 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- TASS commentator Valeriy Vavilov writes: The American battleship Iowa has gone through the Geresund Strait near Swedish shores and sailed to the main Danish seaport of Copenhagen. It was to visit the Norwegian ports of Bergen and Oslo before that.

This voyage by the Iowa, which has 32 nuclear-tipped Tomahawk cruise missiles aboard though Norway's and Denmark's policies on bases and nuclear weapons prohibit such arms in their territories in peacetime, has drawn angry protests from peace-minded people in the Scandinavian countries. The passage by that vessel carrying nuclear weapons off Sweden has been seen there as a threat to its policy of neutrality.

The American battleship has taken part in the just-ended large-scale maneuvers of the North Atlantic bloc's joint naval forces, codenamed Ocean Safari-85. The 160 surface warships and submarines from ten NATO countries, including the United States, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Norway, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark and France, as well as more than 400 aircraft and helicopters involved in the three-week war games acted out another scenario for the third world war. No sooner had the show of force in the Atlantic ended than the NATO command started another exercise in the Baltic. It was there that the Iowa has been sent.

Eager to scare the Scandinavian nations with a "Soviet threat", Washington is holding its provocative maneuvers in a bid to deal a blow to the powerful public campaign for proclaiming the north of Europe a nuclear-free zone.

The Soviet Union, by contrast, supports the idea of making northern Europe such a zone and has expressed readiness to take concrete steps towards carrying it out.

CPC ALL-CHINA CONFERENCE RESULTS EXAMINED

LD280725 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Peking, September 28 TASS -- The All-China Conference of the Communist Party of China and also the fourth and fifth plenary meetings of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China have been held in Peking. Major personnel changes were made in the party's steering bodies -- the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee, the Central Commission of Advisers and the Central Discipline Control Commission. Also considered and approved was the draft of "The Proposals of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Drafting the Seventh Five-Year of Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China (1986-1990) "

The personnel question held the main place at the previous plenary meetings of the Communist Party of China. The requests of 131 party veterans to relieve them from the posts at higher party organs were met, new members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, members of two central commissions were additionally elected. The Central Committee was renewed by approximately 20 per cent. Among its new members are heads of central departments, provincial party committees and governments, commanders and political commissars of military districts who were appointed to their posts after the 12th Party Congress (September 1982). According to the Chinese press, 1,100,000 functionaries who held leading posts were replaced over the period as a result of "adjustment" of leading sections and party committees -- among them 25 out of 29 first secretaries or party committees of provinces, and autonomous districts and cities under the central authority.

10 persons resigned from the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee (more than 40 per cent). Six new members were elected, three of them became members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee now consist respectively of 22 and 11 men. The standing committee of the Central Committee's Political Bureau includes Hu Yaobang Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Chen Yun.

The country's successes attained in different walks of life in recent years were marked at the conference. It was noted that the task of fundamental improvement of China's financial-economic standing "has been in the main fulfilled." The attention was drawn to a number of questions facing China also in connection with implementation of a broad-scale economic reform.

It was noted that agriculture is "so far a weak point," "the question of clothing and food of peasants in part of the country's areas still awaits its further solution," the state of affairs with fuel and energy, transport, communication, raw materials remains "rather strenuous." Starting from the fourth quarter of 1984 "some factors of instability" in the economic life of the country started appearing as a result of a sharp rise in capital investments, a considerable growth in prices of part of commodities and other factors. Deng Xiaoping in his speech noted phenomena of "bourgeois liberalisation, degradation and decay," which appeared as a result of abuses that came in the wake of economic reforms. Chen Yun in his speech noted the spreading "harmful craze" which undermines the party's prestige.

In discussing the question of the Seventh Five-year Period Plan the main attention was concentrated on elaborating its "leading ideology and strategic course." Priority is being given to the task of "creating favourable economic and social conditions for the economic system reform" so that to "lay in the main the foundations of a new economic system."

The "proposals" for the five-year plan therefore envisage the coming over from direct directive control to indirect control in the economic sphere", [quotation marks as received] to invigorate the market mechanism, the "open doors" policy, to broaden the proportions of attracting foreign capital, specifically to special economic zones and coastal "open cities".

The All-China Party Conference, the plenary meetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China reaffirmed the continuity of the political course of the Communist Party of China. Judging by the materials published, the conference specially did not discuss international problems. It is to be noted, however, that the Chinese press in the period of its work printed pronouncements by officials of the People's Republic of China and other materials containing provisions on the struggle against the "two superpowers", on alleged equal responsibility of the USSR and the USA for the arms race and other known theses.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHANCES FOR BETTER CHINESE TIES

OW291308 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Mulatov commentary: "A Joint Defense of the Fruits of the Revolution of the Chinese People"]

[Text] On the eve of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I am particularly gratified to note that both our two countries are attaching great importance to the positive process of developing and improving bilateral relations. The recent meeting between the foreign ministers of our two countries can attest to this fact.

During their meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian briefed each other on the progress of socialist construction in their respective countries and they expressed satisfaction with the positive development of bilateral ties in trade, economy, science and technology, culture, and other fields. Both foreign ministers advocated expansion of ties and contacts in various fields, including continuation of the holding of political dialogues, which is also very important. Of course, their mutual invitation to visit each other's country is also good news. Dear Chinese listeners, I think we have every reason to believe that these facts portend further development of Soviet-Chinese relations in the future.

On the eve of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I think it is appropriate to review the traditions of friendship and cooperation in various fields between the peoples of our two countries.

Let us recall the early days after the founding of the People's Republic of China:

In those days when China had just started to carry out its peaceful construction and social and economic transformation, the complete destruction of the old system and the laying of a socialist foundation was certainly a very difficult and complex task. Furthermore, the Chinese people had to build their new society under the U.S. imperialists' economic blockade and direct interference in China's internal affairs. The imperialists' objectives were to stop China from advancing along the socialist path, strip away the Chinese people's revolutionary achievements, and reimpose an exploitative system on them. Specifically, in those days when the imperialists tried their utmost to undermine China's revolutionary cause and when the People's Republic of China was at its most difficult moment, the functions of Soviet-Chinese friendship were effectively and fully manifested. The Soviet Union supplied large quantities of industrial, communications, transportation, and construction equipment and other badly needed supplies to China to counter the imperialists' economic blockade. The Soviet Union also properly responded to the imperialists' policy of sabotaging China.

When China was still a young and fledgling country, the Soviet Union not only supported it diplomatically, it also carried out comprehensive cooperation with it in the economic, scientific, cultural, and military fields.

Everyone knows that Russia also supported China by applying direct military actions to deter the aggressive schemes of the imperialists. For example, at the request of the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union sent a large number of its Air Force airplanes to protect Shanghai, the largest industrial center in east China, and the air space over its territorial waters, from 1949 to 1950, thus stopping air attacks by the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek gang.

We should also mention that during the Korean War in the 1950's, the Soviet Union, again at the request of the People's Republic of China, dispatched several crack Air Force divisions to China, thus reliably protecting your country's important industrial centers in the northeast from attacks by enemy planes.

The Taiwan crisis stirred up in 1958 by the Taipei clique's U.S. protector is also unforgettable. In those days China faced the danger of a direct invasion by U.S.-Chiang bandit troops. Only after the Soviet Union issued a stern warning, declaring that invading China would be regarded as invading the Soviet Union did the imperialists renounce their adventurous scheme of what they called seizing China from the communists.

All this shows that the Soviet Union has always been concerned with supporting the Chinese people's just struggle of defending their revolutionary achievements and crushing the imperialists' militarist scheme of aggression against China; Russia considers such support a very important matter.

Events of the past remind us of the benefit of mutual friendship between the Chinese and Soviet people and the importance of mutual understanding between our two great socialist countries to the cause of socialism and peace.

MOSCOW CONCERT MARKS PRC FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW272214 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society cosponsored a concert on the evening of 27 September at the House of Friendship with Peoples of Foreign Countries in Moscow to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Attending the concert were members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives from various communities in Moscow, Chinese students and trainees studying and receiving training at institutions of higher learning in Moscow, and personnel of the Chinese Embassy in the Soviet Union headed by Li Zewang. Tikhvinskiy, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and academician of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, gave an address on this festival of the Chinese people. Some Soviet music masters then performed in concert.

JAPAN PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET TOLKUNOV, OTHERS

OW292300 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union, and Supreme Presidium members held a talk with a Japanese Diet delegation led by Lower House Speaker Michita Sakata in Moscow yesterday. The Japanese delegation includes Diet members from the major Japanese political parties.

At the talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of a common desire for mutual understanding, both sides stressed the significance of the fact that the two countries are seeking closer ties between their parliaments.

The Soviet side pointed out that Soviet policy vis-a-vis Japan is consistent and is based on principles. It also said that the Soviet Union seeks to have good-neighborly relations with Japan and wants to promote positive cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other fields.

The Soviet side stated that the Soviet Union is convinced of the need for better Japan-USSR relations and that Japan's ever-increasing military buildup and its participation in the U.S.' space wars program could possibly become a new obstacle to these relations.

The Soviet side called the attention of the Japanese side to the Soviet proposal for securing peace in Asia through common approaches to the proposals for prohibiting space militarization and lowering the levels of military confrontation in the world including the Far East.

The Japanese side expressed a desire to develop bilateral relations. It stressed that Japan, as the only country to have experienced the awesome consequences of a nuclear explosion, is advocating and end to the nuclear arms race and a reduction in the current level of nuclear armaments and wishes success for the U.S.-USSR Summit talks and the Geneva negotiations.

The Japanese delegation recalled that the Japanese Diet had adopted a resolution calling for the use of space for peaceful purposes only. The Japanese Dietmen said that, in their view, achieving security in Asia through cooperation among all nations is an important goal and a great deal of work is needed to achieve this goal.

The two sides recognized the need that there should be exchanges of views on this matter at all levels and in various forms.

The meeting was attended by Supreme Soviet members Guzhenko, Zagladin, (Koslapov) and Naumov, and other high-ranking Soviet officials. It was also attended by Japanese Ambassador Katori.

The chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Council of the Union hosted a luncheon party [gosankai] for the Japanese Diet delegation. The delegation visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall.

Depart USSR

LD271802 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- A delegation of the Japanese parliament, headed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives Michita Sakata, left the Soviet Union today. It stayed in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

ANDRIANOV CRITICIZES JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN SDT

LD292040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] An official representative of the Japanese National Defense Directorate has reported that a group of high-ranking representatives of that military department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Scientific-Technical Directorate, and a number of other governmental establishments, today left for the United States. There it will discuss issues connected with Japan's possible participation in Reagan's "star wars" program. Here is a "latest news" commentary by Boris Andrianov:

In sending such an impressive delegation across the ocean, the Nakasone government is in effect yet again confirming that it is backing up its verbal approval of the White House's so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" with practical action. It is no secret that the way toward Japan's participation in the "star wars" program was actually opened by the signing of a Japanese-U.S. document in Tokyo as far back as 9 May this year. It is known as an agreement on Japan's participation in the construction of a permament U.S. space base, which will become one of the main elements of the notorious strategic defense. This document sets out the conditions for cooperation between Washington and Tokyo in the creation of an orbital base. It will be used for military ends, and will become a new step on the dangerous road to space militarization.

Washington is of course pursuing its own designs in involving Tokyo in its space program. After all, Japan possesses a very powerful scientific-technical and economic potential, and in certain scientific and technological spheres, it has far outstripped the United States. U.S. "star wars" strategists are reckoning on using Japanese scientific and technical achievements in order to create space weapons. These achievements, according to the schemes of militaristic circles across the ocean, in particular should lay the foundations of the nervous system for the future network of military space apparatus in near-earth orbit. In regard to the initiators of the space fever in the United States, their motives are clear. Washington's plans for the militarization of space have been spawned by a desire to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This idea has long been possessing the U.S. Administration. But what are the motives of Japan's ruling circles in actively joining Washington's new militaristic design? Without a doubt "big business" on the Japanese islands is anticipating much profit from participation in the U.S. "star wars" program. After all, according to certain estimates, a total of about $1 trillion will be spent on it. The Japanese monopolies are counting on mining such a gold vein.

But, this is only the financial-economic side of the affair, whereas the main reason probably lies elsewhere. Legislation exists in Japan banning the government from creating an offensive military potential. This ban has long irritated aggressive forces in the Land of the Rising Sun, who dream of the country's military rebirth and of turning Japan into one of the leading military powers. The Japanese military now sees a real chance of achieving this aim by joining in the program for the militarization of space, a program which U.S. politicians stubbornly persist in portraying as defensive. Although Washington's and Tokyo's secret desires differ, their space alliance is a great danger to the cause of peace.

DPRK'S NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PM261308 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the fleet of the Korean People's Armed Forces, arrived on an official visit in the Soviet Union 25 September at the invitation of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guest from the DPRK and officials accompanying him were greeted at the airport by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov and other Soviet admirals and officers. The welcoming party included Major General Kim Hak Sang, military attache at the DPRK embassy in the USSR.

Confers With Akhromeyev, Gorshkov

PM271053 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Sep 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 26 September Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, received Admiral Kim Il-chol, commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Armed Forces, who is on an offical visit to the Soviet Union.

A friendly conversation was held on questions of mutual interest. Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and deputy defense minister of the USSR, took part in the conversation. Major General Kim Hak Sang, military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy, attended the meeting.

DPRK PARLIAMENT SUPPORTS USSR PEACE INITIATIVE

PM260943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK: Parliamentarians' Reply"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep -- The efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet Government aimed at preserving peace on the planet and eliminating the danger of a new war meet with the immutable support of the Workers Party of Korea, the DPRK Government, and the entire Korean people, reads the reply, published here, from DPRK parliamentarians to the USSR parliamentary group's appeal to the members of the world's parliaments.

The USSR's decision, announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to unilaterally cease all nuclear explosions is an important landmark in the struggle for tha abandonment of the production of new types of nuclear arms and for their complete liquidation. It has demonstrated once again the consistent nature of the Soviet state's peace-loving foreign policy, the document points out.

This USSR initiative assumes special significance for preserving peace in Asia and the Far East, where a dangerous hotbed of tension is being maintained as a result of American imperialism's incessant militarist preparations, the message points out.

U.S. NUCLEAR AID TO PAKISTAN VIOLATES TREATY

LD272340 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "Focus on Asia" program]

[Text] The third conference for the implementation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty has ended its work in Geneva. The final declaration, adopted by nearly 90 delegations, states that the main objective of the treaty, to prevent the appearance of new nuclear powers, is being met successfully. During the work of the conference, however, its participants were vocing justified concern over the fact that some of the countries had reached the brink of nuclear possession. Pakistan, whose nuclear ambitions were well known, was listed among such countries. More from our observer Viktor Sivakov, who writes:

Commenting on that country's nuclear program, the press lays emphasis on how far Pakistan has already gone along the road that will eventually bring it to the ranks of possessors of nuclear arms. In the opinion of the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD at least five enterprises today work for the needs of Pakistan's nuclear program. The London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES calls the uranium enrichment plant in Kahuta the nerve center of that program. Despite the shroud of secrecy that covers the activities of nuclear installations in Pakistan experts seem to be able to estimate their potentials. Quoting their opinion, American Senator Alan Cranston believes that Pakistani uranium enrichment plants can produce at least three nuclear warheads a year.

Another aspect of the problem deals with those who help Pakistan, whose technical potential is weak so far and whose debts reach many thousand million dollars, to move towards the production of what it termed as the Islamic bomb. President Ziaul Haq himself makes no secret out of the fact that external sources are his main hope. His statement that Pakistan is determined to get hold of nuclear technology, whether it'll have to borrow, steal or beg for it confirms that. Pakistani officials, naturally, turn their eyes on the West and not without success. Pakistan succeeds not only because of the resourcefulness of its spies, such as Abdul Gadar Khan, who works in Kahuta, it succeeds because the encouragement of Pakistan's nuclear ambitions is in fact the well elaborated and purposeful policy of NATO countries, the United States above all.

America began supplying Pakistan with nuclear technology by delivering a nuclear reactor to it. Then it trained for it nuclear physicists out of Pakistan's own scientists. Now the situation reached the point when Pakistan started buying from the United States electronic devices used in detonating fuses of atomic bombs, and this is the fact that needs a more detailed consideration.

The peculair feature of the Pakistani nuclear program is that Pakistan may not test nuclear arms produced by it. That's because the technology of its production was already tried in the West and Pakistani nuclear experts used the ready information. The existence of the earlier mentioned electronic devices, as experts believe, saves Pakistan from the need to hold special tests of atomic weapons developed by it.

As is known, the United States is a co-author of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Article 1 of that treaty forbids handing over to anyone directly or indirectly nuclear arms or other nuclear explosive devices, and also control over them. It's plainly obvious that the coparticipation of the United States in the Pakistani nuclear program runs counter to that commitment. What is more, it contradicts American legislation as well. The Symington-Glenn Amendment in particular bans the granting of American aid to countries engaged in the development of nuclear arms. This is the reason why Washington and Islamabad would like to hush up their nuclear cooperation. But there is one more point to it.

When officials of the American Administration were prepared to strike a military deal with Pakistan in 1981, they claimed that the deliveries of conventional weapons to Pakistan would make that country no longer want nuclear arms. But nothing of the kind has actually happened. Moreover, facts have come to light showing that Washington is prepared to go even farther along the road of violating the principles of nuclear non-proliferation.

In exchange for weapons the Pentagon hopes to obtain bases on Pakistani territory, these bases will be furnished by first-strike nuclear missiles allegedly for the defense of Pakistan. In reality Pakistan will be involved more and more in Washington's general strategic course. It's hardly surprising therefore that American officials use so much of their effort to ward off criticism from Pakistan's nuclear program. When Micahel Armacost and Donald Fortier visited India and Pakistan recently no critical remarks were made on account of that program, though, as the newspaper FREE PRESS JOURNAL writes, if the United States was really interested in nuclear nonproliferation in the region it could put pressure on its friend and ally Ziaul Haq. Instead the American officials undertook a maneuver, somewhat unexpected, but predetermined by Washington's policy. They tried to equate the development of nuclear weapons in Pakistan to the Indian program for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

U.S. URGING INDIA-PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PACT

PM241556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Korovikov report: "Hypocritical Peacemakers"]

[Text] Delhi, 20 Sep -- The Indian capital was visited by two high-ranking Washington emissaries this week. The purpose of their arrival, as announced by the U.S. Embassy, seemed decent enough -- to conduct another round of consultations on the prospects of U.S.-Indian technological cooperation. But the real purpose of the White House envoys became clear during a meeting with the prime minister. They proposed to the Indian Government that it conclude an agreement with Pakistan on a mutual refusal to create weapons. This was clearly hypocritical peacemaking because, as Rajiv Gandhi declared to them, "India has already pledged not to produce nuclear weapons."

The NATIONAL HERALD points out that the United States is in fact refusing to exert effective pressure on Pakistan, which is actively engaged on the creation of nuclear weapons. During his June visit to Washington R. Gandhi expressed India's serious concern in connection with these actions by Pakistan. But the U.S. Administration is maintaining its policy of arming Pakistan and encouraging it to create nuclear weapons.

PUNJAB ELECTION RESULTS SEEN AS 'IMPORTANT STEP'

LD282313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Commentary by international journalist Vladimir Beloshapko]

[Text] The final results of the elections to the Punjab legislative assembly and of the elections of 13 deputies from the state to the House of the People, the lower chamber of the republic's central Parliament have been announced in India. Seventy-three of the 117 deputies' seats in the legislative assembly were won by candidates of the Akali Dal Party, which is influential among the Sikh community; 32 seats by representatives of the country's ruling party, the Indian National Congress; Akali Dal gained seven places in the Parliament's House of the People; and the Indian National Congress, six. Thus the Akali Dal Party will form the government of the state. It is headed by Surjit Singh Barnala, acting chairman of that party. Commenting on the results of the elections in the Punjab is the international journalist, Vladimir Beloshapko.

The election results have as a whole confirmed specialists' forecasts. However, the Indian press these days writes not of the successes nor of the failures of any one party or the other. It is not they, so it seems, which determine the national, long-term significance of the elections which have taken place. A peaceful atmosphere on the election day in the Punjab, and mass participation in them by the state's population have shown, and this is the main thing, that attempts by Sikh extremists, who demand the separation of the state from India, to ruin the conducting of the elections and thus to hinder the normalization of the situation in the Punjab, have suffered a complete collapse.

By participating in the elections despite a campaign of terror and intimidation which was unleashed, the Punjabis in their overwhelming majority have clearly and unambiguously declared that they prefer peaceful constructive labor for the good of their motherland, India, to the dubious slogans of the separatists. As Surjit Singh Barnala, acting chairman of the Akali Dal Party, which won in the elections, declared, the government which he will form will take all essential measures to suppress terrorists activity by extremists in the Punjab. In a word, comrades, a important step has been made on the road to the radical improvement in the situation in Punjab. A major victory has been gained by the forces which come out in support of India remaining a united, stable, strong state.

However the struggle is not yet finished. The chiefs of the separatists, who have dug themselves in the West, as before came out with subversive anti-Indian slogans. The terrorists as before, rely on the wide support of foreign forces hostile to India, primarily Pakistan. And these circumstances, as the Indian press notes, demand vigilance of the Indian people.

U.S. SAID TO USE ISRAELIS TO INFILTRATE SRI LANKA

PM251026 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "In the Guise of...Specialists"]

[Text] Delhi, 19 Sep -- According to the Indian news agency UNI, hundreds of agents from Israel's Mossad espionage and terrorist organization have recently infiltrated Sri Lanka in the guise of agricultural specialists, businessmen, and tourists. According to local observers, the purpose of their activity is the implementation of a general plan, elaborated in Washington, for the widening of the U.S. military presence on the island, above all in the Sri Lankan port of Trincomalee, which is seen by Pentagon strategists as an important potential center of activity for the U.S. Armed Forces in the extensive Indian Ocean region.

PURPOSE OF U.S. OFFICIALS' PAKISTAN VISIT

LD182322 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 18 Sep 85

["A Launching Pad for Aggression -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Sep (TASS) -- TASS commentator Gennadiy Gavrilenko writes:

Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, and Donald Fortier, deputy assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs, have arrived in Islamabad.

The presence of such a high-level U.S. delegation in Pakistan coincides with the Washington administration's decision to begin supplying the Ziaul Haq regime with weapons and military technology worth more than $100 million. These deliveries will be in addition to the weapons and military technology which Pakistan is receiving under the U.S.-Pakistani military-economic deal worth $3.2 billion.

In the view of Indian observers, the arrival of M. Armacost and D. Fortier in Islamabad at the present time is connected with the practical implementation of the Pentagon's plans to further strengthen the U.S.-Pakistani military-political alliance.

The Washington administration is turning Pakistan more and more into an instrument of its hegemonist policy in southern and southwest Asia. As the foreign press reports, Islamabad has agreed, under pressure from the White House, to the construction on its territory of new air and naval bases and the reequipping of existing ones. U.S. military aircraft and vessels are now freely using a number of Pakistan's bases, including Karachi, Peshawar, and Gwadar, as well as the ports of Jiwani and Ormara. American electronic surveillance stations for gathering intelligence on India, Afghanistan, and the Soviet Union are being built near Peshawar and Sargodha. One such regional station is already in operation on the island of Mehdi Koh in the Arabian Sea. On the strategic map of South Asia published by the U.S. Central Command (Centcom), Pakistan is designated as a region suitable for the deployment of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force It is planned to create stores of military technology, weapons, and ammunition on Pakistan's territory to ensure their materiel supplies. All this will lead to an increase in tension in the region.

The escalation of tension is connected with the accelerated militarization of Pakistan, which has reached such threatening levels that it has incited considerable fear in Pakistan's neighbors, India and Afghanistan. Since the coming to power of General Ziaul Haq in 1977, the military budget has increased threefold, from 10.16 billion rupees in 1978-79 fiscal year to 30.37 billion rupees in 1984-85. Pakistan is also pushing ahead with work to create nuclear weapons.

The United States is not miserly in providing credits for the militarization of Pakistan. The United States and Pakistan have already begun talks concerning a new agreement on military and economic aid for the next 6-year period starting in 1987. This time what is involved will amount to at least $6 billion. All these actions by the U.S. Administration and the Pakistan authorities present a serious threat to security and peace in the region.

COMMENTARY ON REPEAL OF MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN

LD231401 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Pakistani President General Ziaul Haq has confirmed he intends to repeal martial law in the country by 31 December this year. According to him, the civilian government will assume full power in Pakistan from that day. Here is a Moscow Domestic Service commentary. Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone:

The ruling circles in Islamabad have recently enjoyed talking about democracy, observance of human rights, and respect for legality. Discussions are all very well, but the real state of affairs in Pakistan does not give grounds for optimism. After the overthrow 8 years ago of the legally elected government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the country became a true police state.

It should be said that virtually nothing will be changed by the so widely-advertised act of repealing martial law. For the Ziaul Haq administration is making it dependent upon parliament passing a frankly repressive law on the political parties and ratifying antidemocratic amendments made to the constitution by the military regime. More specifically, this law permits the government to halt and ban altogether, at its own discretion, the activity of opposition parties. The amendments to the constitution endow the president, to which post Ziaul Haq appointed himself for the next 5-year period, with practically unlimited powers. In a word: the same old military dictatorship, but in a pseudodemocratic wrapping. Such camouflage will allow the Pakistani military to remain in power, and allow the White House to further expand military aid to Islamabad, without fear of reproach from Congress.

AFGHAN TRIBAL JIRGA CONCLUDES; RESOLUTIONS PASSED

PM190923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[Special correspondent V. Okulov dispatch: "Active Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 16 Sep -- Elders, leaders, and representatives of the country's border tribes discussed problems of vital importance for Afghanistan at the Supreme Jirga which has ended in the DRA capital.

What are the most pressing concerns of the Agh-sakali, the authoritative representatives of people whose grandfathers and fathers fought heroically against the British colonizers who three times tried unsuccessfully to encroach on Afghanistan's independence? They are as follows: What can be done to prevent the expansion of the undeclared war waged against the sovereign country by the forces of imperialism and regional reaction? What can be done to reliably defend and patrol the border with Pakistan and Iran and strengthen peace and security in the areas inhabited by the tribes? And last, what can be done to accelerate the socioeconomic and cultural development of the zone, which has always been the country's most backward region?

Discussing these questions, speakers at the Jirga emphasized that the PDPA-led April Revolution created preconditions for genuine freedom for all its citizens in the social, political, spiritual, and religious spheres. Delegates' speeches expressed support for and approval of the analysis of the situation in the DRA and the conclusions contained in the report of B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council.

The discussion at the Supreme Jirga demonstrated active support for the "Basic Principles of the DRA" and for the "PDPA Action Program," the fundamental documents in which, after the April Revolution, the party elaborated the foundations of the political and socioeconomic structure of the life of all nationalities, ethnic groups, and tribes which inhabit Afghanistan and formulated the PDPA's nationalities policy.

During their stay in Kabul, delegates met party and state figures, talked to workers at the Jangalak car repair plant and a house-building combine, and visited the university, high schools, and military units. At a training ground they were able to see for themselves the increased combat capability of the Afghan Armed Forces. They witnessed the construction of well-appointed, modern houses in the capital and were able to see for themselves that rading goes on uninterrupted in the bazaars and at market stalls.

In conclusion, the Supreme Jirga unanimously adopted a number of documents.

The Jirga resolution emphasized that the enhancement of the tribes' prosperity, their accelerated socioeconomic development, and the preservation of their traditions and self-government is possible only through cooperation with the lawful central authority. Tribal representatives declared that attempts to use their territory and population to infiltrate weapons and counterrevolutionary terrorist gangs into Afghan provinces for abroad will be thwarted. The tribal Jirga declared full support for the Loya Jirga, the grand assembly of representatives of the entire Afghan people, which took place last spring. In the resolution, the Jirga expressed gratitude to the USSR for its disinterested assistance in the political, economic, social, cultural, and military spheres.

The tribal Supreme Jirga issued an address to the peoples of the region setting out its decisions. It insistently demands from the governments of Pakistan and Iran that they cease interfering in DRA affairs. An appeal to UN Secretary General J. Perez De Cuellar was also adopted, declaring the DRA's readiness for dialogue with the Iranian and Pakistani authorities with the aim of stabilizing the situation and strengthening peace in the region and requesting that the message from the Supreme Jirga of DRA border tribes be transmitted to the members of that international organization.

A standing tribal consultative council was elected at the Jirga and affiliated as a collective member to the DRA National Patriotic Front.

In his closing speech B. Karmal noted that the tribal Jirga was historic in that it raised the question of the defense of the country's borders and border areas to a new, revolutionary level. Afghan borders, he stressed, will be open to friends but closed to enemies.

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI BORDER 'ATTACK'

PM191430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protest Issued"]

[Text] Kabul, 18 Sep -- BAKHTAR has reported that the Pakistani charge d'affaires in the DRA has been summoned to the Foreign Ministry. He was informed that on 6 September this year there was an armed attack from Pakistani territory on the region of the post of Khaki south of Khowst. There was a clash with subunits of the Afghan border guards.

In this connection the DRA authorities have made a resolute protest to Pakistan and demand the immediate ending of acts of armed aggression against Democratic Afghanistan.

PRAVDIN COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY BASES IN PHILIPPINES

LD291446 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Station commentator Sergey Pravdin]

[Text] According to a UPI report, an official representative of the Pentagon has announced that the United States intends to keep its military bases in the Philippines even after the present agreement between the two countries on U.S. military installations in the Philippines has expired. At the microphone is our commentator Sergey Pravdin:

The agreement on military bases was thrust on the Filipinos by the United States in 1947, a year after the Philippine people won their independence. In 1979 under public pressure it was reviewed. Now the military bases are considered as leased to the United States. Every year Washington pays the Filipinos $100 million. However, the status of these military installations has not changed in the least. The naval base at Subic Bay and their air base at Clark Field remain in the full possession of the Pentagon. As before, they are among the largest U.S. military installations in the Pacific region. On average 70 ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet active in the Pacific and Indian oceans call in at Subic Bay harbor each month. It is considered that this is the Pentagon's largest naval base outside the United States generally. It is adapted for the servicing of nuclear submarines and strike aircraft carriers bearing nuclear weapons. The landing strips at Clark Field are prepared for the use of strategic nuclear bombers. It is not fortuitous that in one of his speeches U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger announced that these bases have always played and continue to play an exceedingly important role in ensuring the vital interests of the United States, or in other words in carrying out the Washington administration's aggressive foreign policy course in this region.

However, times have changed. Now the widest sections of the Philippine public, including such influential organizations as the National Coalition for the Restoration of Freedom, Justice and Democracy, and many others are coming out in favor of the removal of the U.S. bases. According to reports from Manila the Philippine parliament has created a special committee to examine the question of the U.S. military presence.

NEW ZEALAND NUCLEAR POLICY, U.S. REACTION VIEWED

LD292117 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, a U.S. State Department spokesman, speaking at a news conference, directed threats at New Zealand's Labor government. He effectively demanded that it abandon its chosen political course whose gist is rejection of the siting of nuclear weapons on New Zealand's territory and a ban on the entry into the country's territorial waters of foreign ships carrying nuclear weapons or that are nuclear propelled. Here is a latest commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov:

[Kachanov] It would appear that New Zealand's antinuclear policy is very much its own domestic affair. Indeed, the majority of that country's population supports and approves of that course. A recent public opinion poll, as a REUTER cable testifies, shows that the New Zealand laborites now enjoy the electors' highest support since their victory at the general elections in July of last year.

The firm antinuclear position of the David Lange government is definitely a leading reason for this popularity. It is understandable that if the government veers from this position the New Zealand electors' attitude to it will change. I do not believe that this is not realized in Washington either. Yet, the White House is exerting unprecedented pressure upon Lange's cabinet, bordering on interference in New Zealand's domestic affairs.

The point here is that the U.S. Adminstration's plans regarding the South Pacific, indeed the whole Asian-Pacific region, are radically different from what is desired by the states located in that part of the globe. You know, comrades, that these states, including Australia and New Zealand, quite recently, made the decision to declare the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. Well, the United States, as was announced in Manila today by Philippine Minister Blas Ople, plans to build a major new military base there within the next few years. The recent past has seen a considerable growth there in the concentrations of American warships carrying nuclear weapons.

Overall, it can be said that the Pacific is being given an increasingly important role in the White House's global strategy which is directed at achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. A substantial element of this adventuristic strategy, so dangerous to the cause of peace, is the ANZUS bloc, which, in addition to the United States, comprises Australia and New Zealand. Formally, these two countries possess the same rights, but, in fact, for Washington they are just junior partners. Note that the same State Department spokesman did not conceal this. If Wellington does not abandon its antinuclear position, he declared, we will have to review New Zealand's status as an ally within the ANZUS bloc In other words, it is Washington that determines the status of its, excuse the expression, equal partners.

As I have already stated, that bloc is an element primarily of U.S. strategy, and the New Zealand Government is not too keen on pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for its uncle across the ocean. If Wellington's antinuclear course is considered inappropriate to the ANZUS treaty," Prime Minister Lange coolly declared, the treaty will have to be cancelle; for the siting of nuclear weapons on our territory, he said, may cost New Zealand too dear.

A firm and realistic position is held by the government of the island state, and judging by everything, it intends to adhere to it in the future as well.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NIKONOV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Speech in Kecskemet

LD280921 Moscow International Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] CPSU Central Committee Secretary Viktor Nikonov, who is heading the Supreme Soviet delegation in Hungary, made a speech today at a mass rally at the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Producer Cooperative in Kecskemet. He said, among other things, that the result of the Gorbachev-Kadar meeting held in recent days, and the agreements reached during that meeting, are proof the CPSU and MSZMP's total identity of views on every contemporary issue, and are examples of our countries and peoples' close and indissoluble friendship.

The visiting Supreme Soviet delegation, the Soviet parliament's deputies, were able to see proof of the fact that in the 40 years that have elapsed since the country's liberation, the Hungarian people, with the leadership of its tested vanguard, the MSZMP, has attained convincing successes in every sphere of social life. Great interest is shown in the Soviet Union in the experiences of Hungarian agricultural production and they see good prospects for the further development of bilateral cooperation in this field, Viktor Nikonov stressed.

Visit to Agricultural Institute

PM261350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Budapest, 25 Sep -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by V.P. Nikonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Agro-Industrial Complex Commission and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit to Hungary, yesterday visited the Budapest City Council.

Council Chairman Z. Szepvolgyi told the visitors about Budapest's socioeconomic development in recent years, about the activity of the city's authorities, and about the implementation of the decisions of the 13th MSZMP Congress.

The delegation head wished the council leaders and all Budapest working people further successes in the fulfillment of plans.

The Soviet visitors toured the city, saw the sights, and visited development areas. They visited the capital's nonalcoholic drinks enterprise and acquainted themselves with production organization and technology.

In the afternoon, the delegation visited the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture in Martonvasar, near Budapest. The visitors familiarized themselves with the main spheres of research and practical results of the institute's activity in the sphere of genetics, plant selection, and agrotechnics, and toured an experimental farm.

In conversation with the institute's leaders V.P. Nikonov noted the importance of the establishment's activity in the sphere of corn and wheat selection and the importance of pooling scientists's efforts in raising high-yield crop strains. He stressed that close interaction between science and the agro-industrial complex is a major reserve for improving agricultural production efficiency and increasing crop yields. The delegation head wished the institute collective further big successes in its work.

Departure 28 Sep

LD281319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Nikonov, today left Budapest for home. The Soviet parliamentarians were in Hungary on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the republic's State Assembly. The delegation arrived in Moscow later today.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY 16-21 SEP

PM261017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-MSZMP interparty ties a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by A.A. Belyayev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section, visited Hungary 16-21 September. It was acquainted with experience in party leadership of creative unions and with the work of party organizations in implementing the 13th MSZMP Congress decisions in the culture sphere.

The delegation was received by MSZMP Central Committee Secretary J. Berecz.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV SEND MESSAGE OF THANKS

PM270928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

TO A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

To N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian State Council and Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf we express the most cordial gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people, and you personally for the fraternal congratulations and best wishes in connectionwith the 41st anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

We receive with a sense of profound satisfaction the high assessment of the Bulgarian people's successes in building a mature socialist society, our country's foreign policy, and the development of Bulgarian-Soviet relations.

Bulgarian-Soviet relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are constantly in the ascendant. They have been raised to a qualitatively new stage -- the stage of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between our countries and peoples. Bulgaria's Communists and all its working people will continue to make constant efforts to further deepen these relations and promote the flourishing of eternal and indissoluble Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Under the conditions of an international situation that has been complicated through the fault of imperialism Bulgaria will continue actively to make its contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and developing all-around cooperation among them and to struggle to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, end the arms race, and ensure disarmament, lasting peace, mutual understanding, and social progress on earth.

May we take this opportunity, dear comrades, to wish you and the fraternal Soviet people remarkable new successes in resolving the tasks of improving the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, and in pursuing a peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and worthily greeting the 27th CPSU Congress.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council

Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers

SOVIET-GDR ECONOMIC COOPERATION NOTED

LD291418 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Sep 85

[TASS correspondent Aleksey Korinenko dispatch from Berlin: "Confidently Striding Into the Future"]

[Excerpt] This year, the GDR's anniversary coincides with another important date -- the 10th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the USSR and the GDR, which raised relations between our countries to a new and qualitatively higher level. That document and the long-term program for the development of Soviet-GDR cooperation in the fields of science, technology, and production for the period until 2000, signed 1 year ago, contain the foundations for fruitful joint work by scientists and production specialists in virtually all branches of the economy.

At present, the GDR's national economy is very closely linked with the economy of the USSR. Our countries are making a considerable contribution to the all-round development of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries. For more than 20 years the GDR has been the Soviet Union's No 1 foreign partner. In 1984, it accounted for 11 percent of the USSR's foreign trade turnover. On the other hand, the USSR is also the GDR's major partner, taking 39 percent of its exports over the past year.

The two countries' trade turnover figures vividly reflect their success in deepening the international division of labor. Around 60 percent of plant and machinery exports from the GDR to the Soviet Union are the result of long-term specialization agreements. Of particular importance are deliveries of equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, and polygraphic industries, for open-casting mining, and deliveries of ships, ship's equipment, and machine tools.

The GDR's economy could not develop quite so stably and steadily without imports from the USSR. Besides raw material and power carriers, the republic obtains equipment for its metal-working industry, for thermal and nuclear power stations and for the reconstruction of a number of branches of the national economy, tractors, trucks, and a whole range of other goods. More than one-half of all the goods supplies are specially manufactured to meet our partner's needs. This is no longer mere trade, but a qualitatively new stage in the division of labor.

CSSR'S ROHLICEK CITED ON USSR SCI-TECH TIES

PM261346 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Sep 85 p 3

[TASS correspondent V. Rzhevskiy dispatch specially for SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Basis of Development"]

[Text] Prague -- The traditional economic ties between the CSSR and the USSR, which are the basis of the development of Czechoslovakia's national economy, are scaling new heights, R. Rohlicek, CSSR deputy premier, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

A boost to bringing the two countries' economies closer together was provided by the program for the long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR through the year 2000, which has just come into force.

The months that have elapsed since the day this fundamental document was signed confirm that the development of socialist economic integration will continue to be implemented by expanding production sharing and specialization primarily in machine building, electronics, the chemical industry, and the agro-industrial complex.

Recently, both countries have created the necessary conditions for establishing direct production, scientific, and technical ties. The "robot" scientific and technical association has successfully started operations. It is expected that similar joint enterprises will be created in the chemical, electrical engineering, and other sectors. With a view to accelerating scientific and technical progress, cooperation has been coordinated on the creation and introduction of systems for the comprehensive automation of technological processes, a new generation of computer equipment, and microprocessors.

The scale of the tasks set in the program is exceptionally great. Ministries, scientific research centers, and collectives at industrial enterprises and associations of the CSSR have embarked on their implementation.

CPSU DELEGATION VISITS CSSR 15-21 SEP

PM261019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for CPSU-CPCZ interparty ties a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by L.F. Bobykin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry and Consumer Goods Section, visited Czechoslovakia 15-21 September to study the experience of party work in sectors producing consumer goods.

The delegation was received by J. Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP CONFERRED ON CSSR GENERAL

PM251048 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] The Kremlin, Moscow, 24 Sep -- For his great contribution to the development of cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and the CSSR and between the DOSAAF and the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation With the Army (SVAZARM), for his fruitful work on the international education of Czechoslovak working people, and in connection with his 60th birthday, Lieutenent General Vaclav Horacek, chairman of the SVAZARM Central Committee, is awarded the Order of Friendship of the Peoples.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

I. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

GUSENKO VIEWS SOVIET-FRENCH COOPERATION SPHERES

LD271145 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Commentary by international journalist Vitaliy Gusenko]

[Text] There is less than 1 week to go to the start of the official visit to France by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Meetings between the top leadership of the Soviet Union and France have always given new impetus to the development of Soviet-French cooperation. Here is international journalist Vitaliy Gusenko:

The present Soviet-French summit meeting is special in many ways. First, this visit to France is the first visit to a capitalist country by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The gesture is a show of respect to the French people, toward whom Soviet people have feelings of friendship and liking. It seems to me that this should also be seen as recognition of the role of Soviet-French relations in the modern world.

The Soviet point of view on this is well-known. The USSR has unswervingly stood and stands, independently of any change in the situation, for good and friendly relations with France. They are a factor for peace and stability in Europe and beyond.

The present Soviet-French summit is given special meaning by the fact that it will take place at an exceptionally important and crucial time for world developments. The international situation continues to exacerbate, for which the United States is to blame. The United States is accelerating the arms race and is now openly staking on transferring it to space.

Naturally, the motives for the actions of the Soviet Union and France in the international arena are not always the same. This is a reflection of their belonging to opposed social and political systems, and to different alliances. Thus our countries -- that is the Soviet Union and France -- have a dissimilar assessment of international events and a different approach to the solution of certain problems. At the same time, in my view, a common indicator should be seen: the interest of the Soviet Union and France in improving the international situation, strengthening the general strategic stability, and supporting the balance of power at the lowest level possible.

As for the Soviet Union, its position is clear and distinct: The dangerous course of events can be stopped. This would require energetic and constructive action from all those states, and their highest leaders, which really have an interest in improving the situation and preventing conflict. Following this guideline, the Soviet Union has very recently put forward for the consideration of the international community a number of major peaceful initiatives.

France, which has a significant and continually growing nuclear potential, could help in curbing the arms race more energetically and constructively, as well as in lowering the level of military confrontation and progress in talks now underway on these issues. French state officials are coming out against the transfer of the arms race to space. I think the USSR and France could act jointly on behalf of the nonmilitarization of space.

Here is another issue over which the interests of the Soviet Union and France coincide: security and cooperation in Europe. Here on the European Continent the United States and NATO are moving toward undermining the military balance and are forging ahead with the deployment of new nuclear missiles. It is quite obvious that the appearance of Euromissiles in Western Europe -- and I would like to remind you that France at the time spoke in support of this NATO decision -- did not make our continent more peaceful and secure for any country, and that includes France.

Which channel the development of events takes in Europe depends to a significant degree on mutual understanding between Moscow and Paris, be it toward confrontation and greater tension or toward a rebirth of detente, and toward stronger security and the development of wide, mutually advantageous cooperation between the East and the West of our continent.

The potential for such joint action between the Soviet Union and France is not small. In this connection, I would like to recall that it was the USSR and France which, in the 60's and 70's, inaugurated the positive processes in Europe and gave examples of new ideas and forms for relations between states with different social structures. Thus the core of relations between Moscow and Paris remains political dialogue. There is, of course, substantial potential for the development of varied cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the economy, science, technology, and cultural exchanges. Soviet-French trade and economic links are developing successfully. But there is unused capacity which should be used to raise these relations to a new level. There are also grounds for a positive assessment of scientific and technical cooperation. Already it covers the most progressive thresholds of scientific and technical progress, including nuclear energy, transportation, oceanic research, the study of the environment, space, and so on.

In conclusion, I would like to say that we can look toward the future of Soviet-French relations with optimism -- naturally providing there is goodwill and this aspiration on both sides. As for the USSR, this wish to improve and develop relations with France exists.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT OPPOSES SDI PARTICIPATION

LD272301 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Brussels, September 27 TASS -- Members of the Commission for Power Engineering, Research and Technology of the European Parliament have opposed the participation of West European countries in the "star wars" plans imposed by Washington upon its allies.

The resolution jointly put forward by communist and socialist deputies and approved by the majority of votes contains the appeal to scientists of the EEC countries not to take part in the research within the framework of the U.S. program of militarization of outer space. Scientific thinking should serve only peaceful purposes, the document stresses.

Many deputies pointed out in their reports that the militaristic plans of the White House which sought to turn near-earth space into an instrument of its hegemonistic policy were extremely dangerous for the cause of peace and universal security, and denounced these intentions.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN NETHERLANDS 'INEVITABLE'

LD271758 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From "The World Today" program, video report presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] Now I want to comment on one of the points in the speech of Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs Van Den Broek, at the session of the UN General Assembly.

He has announced that the Dutch cabinet would in all probability permit the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles, and added: Our participation in their deployment now seems to have become inevitable.

I will remind you of the history of the question. The Netherlands public has come out actively against the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons in their country. The Dutch Government, under pressure from public opinion, several times postponed a decision on the question. November 1 of this year was named as the final date for taking a decision.

Washington is planning to deploy 572 Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe, especially in Britain, the FRG, Italy and Belgium. In the territory of the relatively small country of the Netherlands, it is planning to deploy 48 missiles. Feeling that the situation in the Netherlands might develop in a direction undesirable for the United States and NATO, visitors started coming more and more often to that country from the other side of the Atlantic, as did representatives of the North Atlantic alliance. One of the ways of working on the Dutch Government and public is the publication of information known to be false, on the alleged existing superiority of the Soviet nuclear missile potential.

Evidently the pressure was not wasted. The center-right government faltered, and without waiting for a decision by parliament, began preparing a draft agreement with the United States stipulating the conditions for the deployment of cruise missles.

It is curious that the U.S. is insisting on one point in particular: the period of validity of the agreement. They want to conclude it in such a way that it cannot be annulled for at least 5 years. This is not a formality, but rather prudence. The fact is that in 1986 there should be elections in the Netherlands. The center-right government could quite possibly be replaced by representatives of the opposition Labor Party, and the Labor party, it so happens, is against the deployment of cruise missiles. Even in the main party of the current coalition, the Christian Democrat Appeal, there is no unity on this question. So for this reason they want to draw up the agreement in such a way that a new cabinet could not revoke it. [video shows people demonstrating outside military buildings fenced off with barbed wire, a helicopter, a closeup of a notice warning people not to enter, shots of soldiers behind barbed wire]

SPAIN'S GONZALEZ INTIMATES DIFFERENCES WITH U.S.

LD281433 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text[Washington, September 28 TASS -- President Ronald Reagan of the United States today had a meeting here with the Chairman of the Spanish Government Felipe Gonzalez. Although officially the White House did not circulate any statements about the talks. The American press reports that such questions as Spain's membership in NATO, its position in respect of the situation in a number of "flashpoints" of the planet, in particular in Central America, were discussed at the meeting.

Observers note that in the course of the meeting the United States Administration tried to draw Spain deeper into the orbit of the NATO bloc's militaristic preparations and to impose on it the "American view" of events in the world. But judging by remarks made by Felipe Gonzalez, these attempts were not successful. Speaking at the Woodrow Wilson International Centre of Scientists, the chairman of the Spanish Government actually intimated that the positions of his country and the United States differ on a whole number of key problems of the international situation.

Madrid, in particular, does not share Washington's view of the development of the situation in Central America. Likewise, he said, Spain "is not convinced that in the pursuance of its policy the United States utilises the best possibilities for ensuring disarmament and detente."

Felipe Gonzalez strongly condemned the Pretoria racist regime which owing to assistance from the United States and other Western countries pursues a policy of genocide in respect of the indigenous Africans and launches bloody aggressions against neighbouring sovereign states. He stressed that the days of the South African authorities, which are trying to reverse the process of history and preserve the system of racial segregation, "are numbered". Felipe Gonzalez also came out for a just settlement of the Middle East problem that would "take into account the interests of the Palestinian people". As it is stressed by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the head of the Spanish Government declared for revising the number of American servicemen currently stationed on Spanish territory and also the question of using the American military facilities there.

GRISHIN RECEIVES ATHENS COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD241112 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 24 TASS -- Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, received today a delegation of the Athens City Committee of the Communist Party of Greece headed by the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, First Secretary of the Athens City Committee of the party Dhimitrios Gondikas. The delegation is staying in the USSR at the invitation of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU

The sides had a warm friendly talk.

IZVESTIYA PUBLISHES SOVIET-OMANI COMMUNIQUE

PM270941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text of "Joint Communique on the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman"]

[Text] The USSR and the Sultanate of Oman, guided by the desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in various fields have decided to establish diplomatic relations as of the date of signing of this communique and to exchange diplomatic missions at embassy level.

Both sides affirm that relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman will be based on the principles of peaceful coexistence: mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and equality and mutual advantage in accordance with the UN Charter.

Both sides are sure that the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman accords with the two countries' interests and will help to strengthen international cooperation and world peace.

The USSR and the Sultanate of Oman have agreed that the exchange of diplomatic missions will be effected in the immediate future. They will give each other the necessary assistance in inaugurating and fulfilling the functions of the diplomatic missions in their respective capitals on the basis of international practice and the principle of reciprocity.

For the USSR, G. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister

For the Sultanate of Oman, His Highness Sayid Haytham Ibn Tariq al Sa'id, chief of the Sultanate of Oman Foreign Ministry European and American Countries Department.

New York, 26 September 1985

Agreement With Oman Examined

LD281409 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 27 Sep 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Sultanate of Oman has just been released in Moscow and Muscat. The (?aforementioned) agreement was reached on the occasion of the meeting in New York between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah.

The international press and the press of various Arab countries have made numerous comments on the Soviet-Omani communique. Some West European media try to present this bilateral act as a sensational event, something extraordinary. In this context, it is worth recalling that diplomatic relations between sovereign states which are members of the United Nations are a normal occurence in the field of international relations and contacts, whereas the absence of such relations constitutes a diplomatic anomaly, as GULF NEWS, which is published in the United Arab Emirates, wrote recently. Calling on the countries of the Persian Gulf to establish diplomatic relations with the USSR, the newspaper article invited them to put an end to this anomaly. The newspaper stresses, in particular, that the USSR is a superpower which firmly supports the Arabs in seeking a solution to their problems.

Recently, similar ideas have been voiced frequently in the press and through the statements of Gulf leaders. This is logical. The long experience of Soviet-Arab relations is dramatic proof that all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union is an important factor for the solution of the numerous tasks which Arab countries face in their struggle for a just and general settlement in the Middle East.

The Arab world is entirely aware of the consistent position defined by our country, which nvariably demands that such a settlement be based on an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli army from all occupied Arab territories and the guarantee of the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people. The countries of the Persian Gulf also know very well that their will to solve security issues in the Gulf area independently and without any foreign interference enjoys the full support of and is totally understood by the USSR. The example of Kuwait is dramatic proof that differences in political and social systems does not prevent all-round relations with the USSR and other socialist countries from being developed because they are based on the principles of equality, mutual advantage, and noninterference in their domestic affairs. This is precisely the basis on which the USSR and Oman have set out their relations, as indicated in the joint communique.

The document also notes that the establishment of diplomatic relations corresponds to the interest of the two countries and will contribute to the strengthening of international cooperation and peace the world over.

TASS NOTES KING HUSAYN'S ARRIVAL IN U.S.

LD291245 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 29 TASS -- King Husayn of Jordan has arrived here for talks with President Reagan and other leading U.S. Administration officials.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL said he was going to discuss the situation in the Middle East. It is predicted in local political circles that Washington will use the opportunity to try once again to push Jordan to the path of separate anti-Arab deals with Israel to enable the latter to keep the lands it has captured through acts of aggression.

ARMS DEAL FOR JORDAN 'BAIT' FOR TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD281247 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 28 TASS -- Trying to make it easier for Israel to conduct its expansionist policy in the Middle East and to allow it to keep the lands seized as a result of aggression, the American Administration is continuing its policy of splitting inter-Arab solidarity and drawing Arab countries into separate deals with Israel. In addition to direct military-political pressure, bordering on blackmail, Washington uses deliveries of modern arms as bait.

Jordan has been chosen as one of the targets for this policy. President Reagan has officially informed the United States Congress of his intention to supply that country's armed forces with a new big consignment of armaments. According to State Department information, this consignment includes 40 fighter planes, 300 air-to-air rockets, 12 modernised ground-to-air "Hawk" missiles, 72 "Stinger" rockets, 32 armoured personnel carriers and other military hardware. The total cost of the deal is estimated at a minimum of 1.55 billion dollars.

A special document issued by the State Department says that the delivery of these arms is necessary for the maintenance of military ties with Jordan. This step, the document says further, clearly accords with the long-term interests of the United States in the Middle East.

Observers expect additional pressure to be put during Monday's talks in the White House between President Reagan and King Husayn of Jordan. It is hoped to persuade Jordan to make more "visible" steps to draw closer to America's "strategic ally" - Tel Aviv. Pro-Israeli members of the United States Congress have already warned that if this condition is not met they will oppose any arms deliveries to Jordan. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL agency notes that more than two-thirds of the senators are against new arms deliveries to Jordan before it starts direct talks with Israel.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR TUNISIA ENDANGERS TO LIBYA, REGION

LD282031 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The mass media in Tunisia and Libya announced the severance of diplomatic relations between these two countries. This is a sad fact that negatively affects the situation in this region [words indistinct]. It should be pointed out that in the past some disputes have occurred between these two countries, but they were always solved through political negotiations, which led, in the end, to the settlement of the disputed issues.

Here, another fact can do nothing but lead to concern. The U.S. State Department issued a statement when the deterioration in relations between Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah -- the two nonaligned countries that practice an independent course on the international level -- became known. Charles Redman, U.S. State Department spokesman hastened to announce that the United States is ready to defend Tunisia immediately, and permitted himself to utter aggressive unfounded attacks against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its leadership and threated this Arab country with various punishment.

It is naive to think that the motive of the U.S. State Department is a feeling of special sympathy with Tunisia. The only aim here is to exploit the current situation in the Arab Maghreb and to launch a new campaign hostile to Libya, which Washington considers as its worst enemy among the Arab countries because it firmly practices an anti-imperialist policy. [Words indistinct] it is not difficult to realize that this hastiness by Washington to show its readiness to interfere in the affairs of the Arab countries contains a danger, not only against Libya, but also against Tunisia and other countries in the region as well. Quite clearly, Washington does not like the Arab Maghreb countries supporting what the United States rejects [words indistinct] to exert pressure on Arab countries and increase the conflicts between them [words indistinct].

MALAGASY PRESIDENT TRAVELS TO MOSCOW FOR TALKS

Arrival in Riga

LD281059 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Democratic Republic of Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, arrived in Riga today from Moscow. He has been invited by the Soviet leadership and is in our country on a working visit.

Latvia Visit; Moscow Arrival

LD281947 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1820 GMT 28 Sep 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] On 28 September, Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and general secretary of the Advance Guard of the Malagasy Revolution Party, went sightseeing in the capital of Latvia. The guest visited a memorial to the victims of fascist terror in Salaspils and laid a wreath. He went to an organ concert at the Latvian SSR Philharmonic Concert Hall. The Republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium gave a luncheon in honor of Didier Ratsiraka.

The same day, the guest left Riga for Moscow. In Moscow Didier Ratsiraka was met by Comrades Salimov, Ryzhov, and other officials.

TASS on Moscow Arrival

LD271437 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 27 TASS -- President Didier Ratsiraka of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, general secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution (AREMA) Party, arrived in Moscow today for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport the guest was met by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD300837 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 30 TASS -- A talk was started in the Kremlin today between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, General Secretary of the Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution Party (AREMA) Didier Ratsiraka who had come to the USSR last Friday for a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. The talk is attended by the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

CASTRO ADDRESSES FORUM ON LATIN AMERICAN DEBT

PM241450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Sep 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unity Is Necessary"]

[Text] Havana, 20 Sep -- A meeting of Latin American journalists devoted to talks on the financial and economic crisis which has gripped the region has ended in the Cuban capital. During the meeting discussions centered on a broad circle of problems concerning the external debt of the continent's countries, which has reached the astronomical sum of 360 billion dollars, and the unfair trade exchange forced on the region by imperialist powers, primarily the United States. The participants in the meeting stressed the imperative need for the establishment of a new international economic order and for Latin American integration.

Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, participated actively in the work of the journalists' forum. In his speeches at the meeting and in his replies to questions by its participants he condemned the developed capitalist states' policy toward the region, emphasized the exceptional importance of unity of action by the continent's countries in the struggle against the economic crisis which has gripped the region, and noted that the main role in the strengthening of Latin American unity belongs to the people.

F. Castro spoke in favor of Latin America's liberation from U.S. domination which, in his words, is now stronger than its dependence on Spain during the times of colonial domination. If we wish to advance along the path of progress and implement social transformations we must gain independence, the Cuban leader said. He leveled criticism against U.S. actions aimed against Latin America's unity and at keeping it divided. An important role in achieving this goal can be played by the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

The Cuban leader advocated refusal to repay the foreign debts owed to capitalist states, assessing such repayments as the transfer of funds to imperialism, as a means for financing "star wars" and the war against Nicaragua and the whole of Central America, and also as a threat to the life of all mankind.

Referring to Cuba's achievements in various spheres and in strengthening its people's anti-imperialist awareness, F. Castro declared that many of the problems currently being encountered by the region have been successfully resolved in Cuba thanks to socialism. Cuba has also scored important successes in the establishment of a new international economic order in its relations with the socialist community countries. These relations, he pointed out, have enabled the country to resolve many important problems in the socioeconomic sphere. They will develop and constantly improve.

TIKHONOV RESIGNS; RYSHKOV NEW COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

Resignation, Other Issues

PM271624 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 27 September under the chairmanship of Comrade A.A. Gromyko.

Comrade A.A. Gromyko read out a statement addressed to the CPSU Central Committee by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The statement says:

"To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Dear Mikhail Sergeyevich: The state of my health has deteriorated considerably of late. The physicians' council [konsilium] is urgently raising the question of ending my active work and, consequently, of my retirement on pension.

"No matter how difficult it is for me to address this request to you, I am forced to ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, and the Central Committee Politburo to retire me on pension for health reasons.

"I am infinitely grateful to the beloved Communist Party for everything it has done for me. I would particularly like to mention the warm, comradely atmosphere established within the Politburo recently. If I could only work and work now.

"I assure our Leninist party's Central Committee, the Politburo, and you personnally, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that, to the extent my strength allows, I will remain ready to perform any tasks that may be assigned to me. Thanks for everything. N. Tikhonov."

Having discussed this statement, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium noted the major contribution made by Comrade N.A. Tikhonov to the cause of managing the country's economic and sociocultural development and his great services to the party and the state. It was decided to grant Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's request to be relieved of his duties as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of appointing a chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. A proposal on this question was made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo he submitted a proposal that Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov be appointed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium unanimously supported this proposal and adopted the decision to appoint comrade N.I. Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Speaking at the session, Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for the great honor shown him and gave an assurance that he will devote all his strength and knowledge to justifying the high trust of the party and the people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium examined the question of the work of the soviets of Gorkiy Oblast to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. A report was delivered at the session by V.I. Semenov, chairman of the Gorkiy Ispolkom.

A briefing [soobshcheniye] was heard from N.A. Pugin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and and general director of the Gorkiy Motor Vehicle Plant, who spoke on behalf of the deputies who had taken part in preparing the question.

Taking part in the discussion of the question were: V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and N.A. Zlobin, team leader at the "Zelenogradstroy" Production Association.

The question of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's work to improve the leadership of local soviets in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) plenums was examined. A report was heard from A.S. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium, and a briefing from P.M. Noreyka, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet and director of Lithuania's V.I. Lenin Gres.

Taking part in the debates were: Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium A.U. Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and G.I. Usmanov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of Tatar CPSU Obkom.

Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, D.A. Kunayev, V.M. Chebrikov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, and V.V. Kuznetsov also took part in the discussion of the questions.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted corresponding resolutions, which will be published in the press.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session also examined certain other questions of state life.

Tikhonov Supreme Soviet Decree

PM271549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Release of Comrade N.A. Tikhonov From the Duties of USSR Council of Ministers Chairman"]

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers resolves:

To meet the request of Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov to be relieved of the duties of USSR Council of Ministers chairman in connection with his retirement on pension because of his state of health.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 September 1985

Ryzhkov Supreme Soviet Decree

PM271557 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov as USSR Council of Ministers Chairman"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 27 September 1985

Ryzhkov Biography

PM271633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers"; this item is carried over a 6x4-inch photograph of the new premier]

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov was born in 1929, is Russian, and has been a CPSU member since 1956. He is a graduate of the S.M. Kirov Urals Polytechnical Institute.

He began his working life in 1950 as a shift foreman at the Urals S. Ordzhonikidze Urals Heavy Machine Building Plant and went on to become section [Prolet] chief, shop chief, chief welder, deputy director, and -- from 1965 -- chief engineer there. From 1970 N.I. Rzyhkov was director of that plant and then general director of the "Uralmash" Production Association.

In 1975 he was appointed first deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building and in 1979 first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum N.I. Ryzhkov was elected secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He was simultaneously chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Section. At the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum N.I. Ryzhkov was elected a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

For services to the homeland N.I. Ryzhkov has been awarded two Orders of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals.

KHODZHAMURADOV APPOINTED TURKMEN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD271706 Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANY in Turkmen 21 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Annamurad Khodzhamuradov be relieved of the post of minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Turkmen SSR and appointed to the post of deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

[Signed] Chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, B. Yazkuliyev; secretary of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, O. Nazarova.

City of Ashkhabad.

[Dated] 20 September 1985

PARTY SECRETARIES ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

LD271317 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] A conference of secretaries of Central Committees of the union republics, party obkoms and gorkoms, heads of ministries and departments, and of a number of territorial construction organizations was held at the CPSU Central Committee today.

There was a discussion of the fulfillment of the growing program of capital construction connected with implementation of the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex in 1986-90 and the decisions adopted on the results of the visit to West Siberia by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, opened the conference and made the opening speech. A report was delivered by Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Solomentsev, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov, Dymshits, and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Comrade Shkolnikov, chairman of the USSR Peoples Control Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the conference, it was particularly emphasized that capital construction has been allocated the decisive role in the accelerated development of the productive forces of the entire West Siberian region and in opening up its rich deposits of oil and gas. The construction of projects of the oil and gas complex in Tyumen and Tomsk should always be given priority.

At the same time, it was noted that as a result of the insufficient use of existing possibilities and the insufficient capacities of the contracting organizations, in several cases the volume of construction and assembly work is growing only slowly. There are delays in solving many important and urgent questions connected with setting up the oil and gas fields, developing the rail and road network, creating new airports, and expanding the possibilities of water transportation.

The attention of heads of party, administrative, and economic organs was called to a serious lag in housing and social and amenity construction. The shortage of housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, out-patients clinics, works restaurants, shops, cinemas and other objects has a negative effect on the consolidation of cadres in that region and on the formation of stable labor collectives.

It was stressed with particular force at the conference that the main way, and to a large extent the only way, to implement the vast construction program is the all-round use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and speeding it up in all areas of construction.

Ministries and departments are instructed to adopt without delay measures to strengthen and develop the industrial base of construction and the building materials industry and to supply them with highly productive equipment capable of working reliably in the conditions of the far north.

The USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture have been set the task of improving the general plans of towns and settlements. These must take greater account of local conditions and features. Demands have been made on architects, designers, and builders to increase the quality of building and architecture so that buildings should be comfortable to live in, economic, have a modern design of apartments, and should keep heat in well. Party committees are recommended to raise the level and effectiveness of organizational and political-educational work directly within the collectives of construction organizations.

ZAGLADIN URGES STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD282244 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1155 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Talk by V.V. Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, on the occasion of Propaganda Workers' Day from the feature program entitled "Propaganda Workers' Day" -- live or recorded; video shows Zagladin to camera]

[Text] The new year in the system of party education is beginning in a time that is both responsible and serious for all our people and our entire party. If one is to speak of the current international situation, its special feature is that international tension, engendered by the actions of imperialism, is not diminishing. On the contrary, it is assuming new dimensions, particularly in connection with the striving of U.S. imperialism to transfer the arms race into space and thereby undermine any efforts to curtail this race or reduce armaments.

This is not, of course, an all-inclusive statement, and a description of the present situation cannot by any means be limited to this one element. Another most important element is that at this precise moment, the struggle against imperialism's strategy of confrontation and the struggle to end confrontation and return to detente -- actually not a return, but a movement forward to detente, because we are not talking about repeating the past, but about a new and higher level, about a mature detente -- are assuming a new scale and a new depth.

A special role is played by the proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, set forth recently by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and by the initiatives and actions of the other countries of the socialist community. It can be confidently stated that the foreign policy of socialism holds the initiative within its grasp. There is not a single question in which this initiative is with our opponents, with imperialism. On the contrary, on all major questions of the current situation, the initiative is with us.

The proposals set forth by our country touch on the entirety of primary international problems and on all its main aspects. Implementing these proposals would really make it possible to change the situation for the better, radically for the better.

In these circumstances, it is understandable that the study of the contemporary international situation and a study of the initiatives and actions of Soviet foreign policy and the actions of other peace-loving forces, such as the nonaligned countries, the workers' and communist movement, and the antiwar movement, acquires a special kind of significance. Indeed, the policy of any country, the foreign policy of our country is strong not only because it rests on a powerful economic base and on the might of a country which is prepared and able to stand up for itself, but above all on the support of the people.

Without the support of the people, without the people's approval for this policy, the policy could not be pursued effectively. Our policy is supported by the Soviet people. In order for this support to be effective and even broader and more conscious, however, our foreign policy must be studied and propagated, the international situation, the course of events in the international arena, and the twists, which are often unexpected or at any rate very sharp, in these events must be explained.

The role of the international affairs propagandist is enormous in this, as is the role of people who deeply know our policy and the international situation and are able to reply to any question which arises in today's complex conditions, able to explain the importance of the contribution of every Soviet person to strengthening his country, because strengthening our country is to strengthen the positions of peace in the international arena.

The work of international affairs propagandists is an important contribution to strengthening our homeland, to raising the level of awareness of our masses, and, thus, to ensuring more and more support for the foreign policy of socialism and to guaranteeing its further successes.

CPSU CC RATIFIES CONSUMER GOODS PROGRAM

LD301138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee:

As has already been reported in the press, the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee has examined and approved a comprehensive program for development of consumer goods production and the services sector for 1986-2000. This is the first time such a program has been drawn up and it should be a turning point in the satisfaction of the growing needs of the working people. Adoption of the program is of particular importance in light of the uncompromising struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism which the party has launched. An increase in the people's well-being is a major requirement of the party program and is the core of the party's social and economic policy. The party considers expanded production of goods for the people, improvement of the quality of these goods, and intensive development of all forms of services to be an indispensable condition for raising the population's standard of living to a qualitatively new and higher level.

The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers ratifies a comprehensive program of development of consumer goods production and the service sector for 1986-2000. It points out that, on the basis of unswerving implementation of the party's economic strategy, further improvement in the material and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people has been achieved in the current 5-year period. The real incomes of the people have been raised. Much has been done to improve housing conditions and to develop health care, national education, culture, and sports.

At the same time, the increasing requirements of the working people and the rise in their monetary income demand a restructuring of the planning and management of consumer goods production and of the development of the services sector, as well as more effective use of the opportunities of the socialist economy for continuous growth in the national well-being and further improvement in the socialist way of life.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers consider it to be a key task of party, administrative, and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations to ensure accelerated development of consumer goods production and the services sector.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the working people of our country will do everything necessary for the successful realization of the comprehensive program of development of consumer goods production and the services sector for 1986-2000. The program will be published in the central press.

MODERNIZATION PLANS FOR COAL INDUSTRY REVIEWED

LD251031 Moscow TASS in English 0941 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 25 TASS -- Large-scale modernization of the coal industry is under way in the USSR. Its purposes are the automation of production processes in the industry, the removal of difficult manual labour and the considerable growth of coal output, a TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR State Planning Committee.

The problem is being resolved by means of the construction of highly merchanized coal-producing enterprises and a thorough rebuilding of the existing ones, the development and introduction of resource-saving technology of coal extraction, transportation and utilization.

The Soviet Union possesses about 40 per cent of the world's resources of hard fuel. The pace of its extraction slowed down in the past several years, because old mines in the European part of the USSR where the main economic potential and the bulk of the population are concentrated are being depleted. However, they produce the valuable coking coal. For this reason their exploitation will be continued through the drifting of deeper seams, but it will be done with the help of more sophisticated equipment and the comprehensive mechanization of underground work which even today exceeds 72 per cent.

The main centre of coal production in the USSR is moving to Siberia, to the coal fields where coal can be extracted by the oepn-cast method. This year the open-cast method will account for 42 per cent of the coal output while in 15 years its share will reach 60 per cent. This increment will be achieved through greater labour productivity and the mechanization of the production process: the introduction of powerful walking excavators, coal miners,conveyers and large-size dump trucks with a capacity of 180 tons.

The program of the modernization of the coal industry also includes the solution to the problem of improving the efficiency of the utilization of coal. With this in view thermal power plants are being built near the coal fields. Thus, the thermal power plant with a capacity of four million kilowatts, the first one of the series of similar power plants, is being built near the Ekibastuz coal field. Major power-consuming enterprises are being built nearby, and a gigantic territorial-industrial complex is being created. The world's most powerful high-voltage lines are being built to connect that area with other parts of the country. One of them, with a voltage of 1,150 kilovolts, is almost ready.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH MINING -- The Kazakh SSR is consolidating its coal mining industry. Over R1.5 billion were allocated for that purpose from the state budget during the current 5-year plan period. Two new coal mines were put into operation during the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan period and the construction of the Etibastuz coal mine, which has an annual capacity of 50 million tons of coal, has been completed. [Text] [Taskhent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 23 Sep 85 GF]